PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND
Milk

No. 53,857.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1906. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.					
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
11th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th	"	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ...	10599
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
8th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA....	6522
12th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	.....
19th	"	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
22nd	"	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. "
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....	5,916	X	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

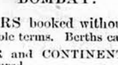
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	X.....	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	15th Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 385, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA. . .	A. Haig.	6716 . .	17th August
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. . .	3069 . .	28th "
SCINDIA. . . .	Adolfo Abrey. . .	5796 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson . . .	5091 . .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124 . .	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . Rs. 600
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI . .	2655	Winkler . .	10th August.
* KAISER . .	2721	Von Holt . .	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
4, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
30th July, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	3rd Aug. 1906
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th " "
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Loic Stabile	5138	5th Nov. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

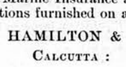
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,894	26th Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU. . .	4623	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU . . .	3413	. . . . .	21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU . . .	4886	. . . . .	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU .	4405	F. Fyne. . .	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU . . .	5068	K. Kori. . .	2nd Oct.	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU. . .	4703	J. Nagao . .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . . .	4625	S. Ishikawa .	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Horaby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NOCLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil, Residents are also supplied with Paper
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PASSAGE SEASON 1906,
Consult
COUTTS & Co.,
Passenger Agents,
Bombay and Karachi.
And entrust your baggage to them.
They are the best and cheapest.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the people's Banking and Commercial Association Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and *Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.*—

BANNU	PESHAWAR
DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind*—
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan*,—
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	

AGENCIES,

AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA.
	Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ... ... Rs. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES AND QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
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Correspondence Invited.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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BY EXPERT CUTTERS,

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6.
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 *5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	35 15	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

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25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

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In the whole of India who has received
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FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "NIPON," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1906, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Railway Board up to noon of 15th September 1906 for the SUPPLY, in whole or in part, of 2,64,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Nagda-Muttra State Railway to be delivered G. I. P. at Bombay, if Colonial or Burmese and F. O. R. at nearest Railway Station, if Indian sleepers are Tendered. Delivery should commence in March 1907, and the contract be completed not later than the end of September, 1907.

2. The Sleepers shall be 9'6" long, 10" Wide, 5" deep.

3 Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian-Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.
Western Australian-Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales-mixed hardwoods.
Queensland-mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian-mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered, and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

4. In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

5. All the Sleepers must be perfectly straight out of winding and true to dimensions, cut square, free from sapwood, shakes and imperfections likely to affect the life of the Sleeper. Colonial Sleepers must be cut when the sap is not in circulation and Indian and Burmese Sleepers must be cut from thoroughly seasoned Timber.

6. The Colonial Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers who will also provide all assistance, Tools and articles which the Inspector may require, free of charge. The Buyer also reserves the right to inspect Colonial Sleepers at port of delivery, and to reject any Sleepers found not up to specification.

7. Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer officer before shipment.

8. Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway station by an Engineer Officer.

9. All labour and Tools necessary for the inspection of Burmese and Indian sleepers must be provided at the cost of the vendor.

10. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender as earnest money and the cover should be superscribed Tenders for Sleepers required by the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

11. Forms of tenders and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief Nagda-Muttra Railway, Kotah, on payment of Re. 1.

12. The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
G. MOYLE.
Offg. Dir. of Ry. Construction.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS have declared an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share free of income-tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, and it is payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49/51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 1st August 1906, to Share holders, whose names appear on the Register on the 27th July 1906, on production of Share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to 6th August 1906, both days inclusive.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

MR. ANKHOY COOMAR MITTER having been appointed Agent for the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co, Ltd., at Canning, the Power of Attorney granted to the late Agent, Mr. H. E. Short, has been WITHDRAWN.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,
HENRY SOLOMON,
Manager,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
BOMBAY, 24TH JULY, 1906.

POONA RACES.

8TH, 13TH, 15TH, 19TH, 22ND, 27TH & 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 31st July, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, 21ST JULY, 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

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DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

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"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery, absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

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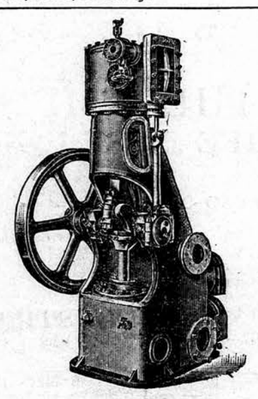

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BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS. &c.
of Best quality and highest make
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY

W.M. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A.B.C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free. (By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.
(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free.

By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Makden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

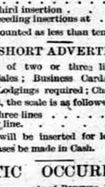
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.
LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6
Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new.
Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.
EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, under which no money is required. Tyres, Sundries, sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 22, LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
RHUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Customs House at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 2nd Proximo, of UNCLAIMED SALVED GOODS consisting of 56 Casks Cement, Lithograph Stones, Glass Chimneys, Brass Burners, Plague Serum in hermetically Sealed Glass Capsules, Tin Plates, Empty Casks, Wearing Apparel, Darning Needles, Pulleys, Pieces of Calico cloth and various other articles.

Cash payment will be required and the goods must be cleared at once.

G. A. THOMAS,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
BOMBAY.
BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, 30TH July, 1906.

WANTED a fully qualified MIDWIFE to take entire charge of Obstetric Wards, 8 beds, assistance given.

Applicants must be Trained Nurses with experience of Ward management.

Salary Rs. 80 with a further rise of Rs. 15 after three years' approved service.

The post is vacant on 1st September, 1906.

Board, Lodging and Uniform provided.

Personal application with Testimonials to

LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
St. George's Hospital,
before August 13th from 8 to 12 o'clock daily.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.
MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A M S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Choutheа cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P. labelled full directions.—Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM,

As preventive and curative agent in all cases of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, chronic catarrh and throat or chest affections. As. 12 only.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, SOUTY, and OBESE.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7-8
Monthly	„ 2	„ 3

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	„ 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30		Per Annum		Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16		Half-yearly		„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9		Quarterly		„ 11
Monthly	„ 3		Monthly		„ 4

SINGLE COPY ..... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1-0
Second and Third insertion ... each	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at	Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required ; Change of Residence ; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4½
Third do.	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, 3043 tons, Captain H. G. Fisher den, sailed yesterday for Visagapatam in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3571 tons, Captain L. Schmidt, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer Nippon, 3920 tons Captain Tomonovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, &c with a general cargo and passengers,

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, to-day from the Prince's Dock Jetty Shed—Major L. N. Batty, Mr. N. Dwarkadass, Sergt. Dugnell, Sergt. and Mrs. A. Deoln, Capt. C. G. McLean, Mr. Mizzi, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Noone, Mr. J. Roscher, and Col Mrs. C. J. Wilcox.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Delta, 4743 tons, Captain C. S. Daniel arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Leslie and child Miss Blyth, Lieut. Reynalds, Messrs Naronjee Master, and Chagla.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	H M S Lapwing	Barker	Muscat, July 25
30	Nippon s	Tomonovich ..	Kobe, June 18
	Delta s	Daniel.....	Shanghai, July 10

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Clan Macleod s.....	Fishenden	Visagapatam
	Stolzenfels s	Schmidt	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Elvaston, for Philadelphia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	From
27	Vadala	Rangoon
27	Teesta	Straits
25	Belle of France	Pondicherry
26	Clan Macmillan	Galle

REUTER'S TELEGRAM'S.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. I. S. N. Co's steamer Oleonda, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 27th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Vasilla, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

The steamer Olympia, homeward bound left Suez on Friday the 27th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 30th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, arrived at Mombasa, from Bombay on the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart s—300 bales cotton fly and waste C. Heerji and Co; 4500 cwt myrabollams G. Madhowji and Co; 2000 cwt oil cakes Glade and Co; 1050 cwt myrabollams David Sassooon and Co; 11422 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Australia s—45 bales cotton and 500 bales cotton fly and waste H. E. Bode and Sons; 150 bales cotton waste N. Damji; 33 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool R. Tatia; 27 bales wool R. Rampartab; 127 bales wool N. Goculdas; 400 cwt old metal scrap H. Narayan; 10 cwt buffalo pickers H. M. Mehta and Co; 51 bales wool M. Ratansi; 22 bales wool M. Ramjidas; 340 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 22 bales wool M. Nay; 25 bales wool Finlay Muir and Co; 24 cwt condements Merwanji Poonjaji and Sons; 12 bales wool M. Mangopal; 32 bales wool and hoat gair H. N. H. Essa; 20 bales wool M. Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya :—12 bales skins M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 12960 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 14 cwt indigo F. Khoopchand; 9 bales carpets S. Megji; 68 bales hides and skins R. M. Kooka; 16 bales silk waste King King and Co; 40 cwt dragon's blood K. B. Sajan.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—5625 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—120 bales cotton and 4000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elvaston s—6400 tons manganese ore R. A. Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Tamataves—700 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 1500 cwt rapseed and 3300 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—150 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales twist, Tulsi and Co; 170 bales twist, N. Phiroz; 170 bales twist, H. Mooltanchund; 310 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 170 bales twist, Abraham E. J. Abraham; 129 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—350 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

RESCUED BY BILE BEANS,

COLLIER CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM AND INDIGESTION.

The value of Bile Beans in the treatment of maladies peculiar to miners and all out-door workers is proved by the experience of Mr. H. C. Strangroom, of Bear Park, Colliery, Durham, who says:—

"I have worked in this district for 26 years. I never had a day's illness in my life until I was seized with rheumatism. I had been working for a year or two in wet seams, but felt no worse for it until I suddenly changed to dry work for a few days. The change seemed to leave me with a weary feeling, and one morning I woke up with a hot pain in my right ankle and had to creap downstairs. As I never had such a pain before I didn't know what to make of it. The doctor thought I must have injured the bone or sprained my ankle, but on the third day he said it was rheumatism. The pain got worse and worse until I had to be lifted in and out of bed. My appetite completely failed, and the little food I managed to eat was not sufficient for a child. I sank so rapidly that the neighbours thought I was going to die.

"One day a friend told me about Bile Beans, and I decided to try them, although many so called remedies I had tried had failed altogether to bring me relief. I soon began to feel the benefit of Bile Beans. Before I had finished the first box, I could eat as well as ever, and the rheumatism was much better. Before second box was ended I was able to get back to work again. That was two years ago, and I have been well ever since. Bile Beans were the first and only medicine that put my stomach right, and cured the rheumatic pains."

Mr. Strangroom's trouble arose from digestive disorders. It may seem to you a far cry from acidity of the stomach to rheumatism, but doctors agree that rheumatism is caused by an excess of acid in the blood. Exposure to cold and wet weather does not in itself cause rheumatism; but helps to crystalise the acid in the muscles and joints, thus causing stiffness, swelling and hot pains. Bile Beans cure rheumatism by correcting the digestive disorders, cleansing the blood, and getting rid of the accumulated acid crystals. Bile Beans are purely vegetable, and invaluable for regular household use, because they always do good.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Chas Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co's, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 31st July, 1906.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious,

With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 13/16	=	+ 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	97	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	+ 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/8	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	30	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	65 1/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-14 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20-47 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	484 7/8	=	"
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3/8	=	"
7 day market loans	2 7/8	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £10,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta £25,000
Gold to do £10,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5/2 sellers.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 3/8 A.-S. sellers quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—quiet.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 3-4 J.-A. sellers steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3/8

IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
East Indian ..... quiet
Manchester ..... quiet
Total Sales ....
Spot ..... 6·04 +1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ..... 10 5/16 +1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export .....
Imports 3,000
Futures closed .....

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·75	5·65	5·59
+1	+1	

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·56	5·55	5·55
+1	+1	+1

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·56	5·58	5·60
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U. S. Ports 5,000
Do. last year 10,000
Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Do. to Great Continent ..... nil

IN NEW YORK— ..... 10·90
Futures, month of July ..... not quoted
Do. month of Dec ..... 10·29—1

Declined owing to weak cables and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10·11-16
Futures, month of Aug ..... 10·43+2
Do. month of Oct ..... 10·19 —1
Tone at close ..... steady

COTTON.

	Bales
Stock in London	16,000
Total visible supply	1,570,000
Do. do. East Indian	182,000
Do. Quantity in sight	10,830,000
Stock at interior ports	150,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	29,000
Do. Sold on speculation	nil
Do. Sold for exportation	1,000
Do. forwarded to Consumers	52,000
Do. Actual exports	7,000
Do. Week's Imports	38,000
Do. Stock	5,393,000
Afloat American	20,000
Do. Indian	6,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th July.

Cotton	2,064 bales.
Wheat	3,610 cwts.
Linseed	397 "
Rape, Tal and Mustard	7,765 "
Gingellyseed	106 "
Poppyseed	295 "
Groundnuts	9 "
Castorseed	3,194 "
Rice	4,771 "
Myrabolams	3,771 "
Cottonseed	3,866 "
Mowrasseed	206 "
Gram	5,570 "
Joowar	3,342 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

TO-DAY'S crop and weather reports are practically all that could be desired. Moderately heavy showers have fallen in the Punjab and the United Provinces where rain was so urgently required, and in all other districts, with the exception of Broach the rainfall has diminished and the weather is seasonable. Broach reports 2 3/4 inches since last Thursday and fine weather is wanted there for weeding. Cotton plants and food-grains are flourishing everywhere, and crop prospects are generally good.

The cotton telegrams from Liverpool and America show practically no change in quotations. The market closed quiet. The stock in Liverpool at 593,000 bales shows a decline of 19,000 bales from the previous week. The total visible supply is 140,000 bales lower at 1,570,000 and the quantity in sight 40,000 bales more at 10,830,000 bales. The visible supply compares with 2,191,000 bales in the corresponding week of last year, and with 1,146,000 bales in that of 1903-4.

The financial telegram from London gives Consols 87 13/16 being a rise of 1/8th. Silver is 1-16th higher for spot and forward and the 3 1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling loan is 10s. higher at 103 3-4. All other quotations are unchanged.

The local oilseed markets are quiet but steady with a moderate demand for export. Quotations are given below.

The cotton market in Bombay is quiet and inactive. The enquiry is very limited as buyers are holding off or making very low offers which holders are unwilling to accept. The turnover is therefore small.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 5,01,290	Increase
Other Deposits	" 6,09,130	do
Sundries	" 32,272	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs. 7,56,340	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	" 34,831	do
Credits on Securities	" 5,70,770	Increase
Loans do.	" 5,90,256	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	" 5,64,912	do
Balance with other Banks	" 3,04,819	do
Sundries	" 32,833	do
Cash	" 27,84,421	Increase

The weekly statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 28th July shows an increase in cash of 27·85 lakhs, made up of a decline in the trade demand of about 15 lakhs, an increase in Public Deposits of 5 lakhs and a decrease in Banks investments of about 8 lakhs.

The Rupee paper market is steady at 97½ for ready and forward delivery. The allotment of the new loan, tenders for which must be in before noon to-morrow, has had no effect on the market to-day.

The share market is steady. The following are closing quotations :—

	Rs.
Petits	3,615
Davids	530
Colaba Land	1,085
Empress	555
Tapty Valley Ry	475

EXCHANGE—Tone unchanged

Bank T. T.				1s.4d. to 1s.3 31/32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight		D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.	to 3/8d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.		169 3/4 to 170
Marks	3 do.	do.		138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight		154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.		213
Japan	30 do.	do.		150 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash		97·8
1st Settlement.	31st July	97·8
2nd do.	30th Aug.	97·8

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 19th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	202
Do, fine	Dec.	"	200
Do. fine	Jan.	"	198
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	217
M G Nagpur fine		"	222
M G Khandeish fully good		"	202
M G K A K fine		"	213
H G Bengals fully good		"	181½
M G Broach good	March	"	241½

SEEDS AND WHEATS QUOTATIONS.

LINSEED.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 7-9-6
Forward September	Rs. 7-14-0
April-May	Rs. 7-9-0

RAPESEED.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore. Ready	Rs. 8-3-0
Do. Forward April-May	Rs. 7-1-0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	Rs. 8-13-0

POPPYSEED.—Tone firm.

Ready	Rs. 8-10-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-9-0

CASTORSEED.—Tone firm.

Ready	Rs. 39-0-0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. mixed Dec.-Jan	Rs. 40-0-0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

White Delhi. ready	Rs. 4-11-0
Do. April-May	Rs. 4-12-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	2,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·75	5·65	5·59

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·55	5.55	5·55
—1		

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·55	5·57	5·59
—1	—1	—1

CALCUTTA COAL TRADE DOING WELL.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—During the past week there has been a more extensive demand for coal shares, most of the leading Companies coming in for notice, and, although there has not been much to record in the way of phonomenal advances, values being already so high, prices have been well maintained all along, and the tendency has been upwards. *Equitables* have moved up from Rs. 452 to Rs. 467, and *New Beerbhoums* from Rs. 238 to Rs. 250, while *East Indians* seem to have made a fresh start after a period of rest. That the trade generally is in a very sound conditions, with the promise of even better things, is shown by an examination of the present position and prospects. The demand in all directions continues good and at full prices, which are well maintained. Those best able to form an opinion on the subject have for some time passed predicted these conditions, and it does not appear too sanguine to look for their continuance over the next twelve or eighteen months, so that sellers would do well to hold out for their own prices. The largest consumers of coal in India are, of course, the railways who are beginning to call for tenders, and, basing one's ideas on the larger requirements of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, it is expected that the quantities called for in this direction, under forthcoming tenders, will be much more than heretofore. The mill extensions, now in progress, will also help towards increased consumption, and generally the prospects of the country demand are quite good. With the export trade, both as to price and quantity, there is no fault to be found. For the last half-year the totals figures were no less than 15,58,083 tons, as against 13,83,829 tons in 1905, for the same period, that is, an increase of no less than 1,74,254 tons! The docks have been kept very busy all through this month, berths being fully booked, and it is reported that there are no vacancies for August, which disclose a very satisfactory position of affairs. Already there has been quite a large amount of business concluded for next year at quite full rates, rumour crediting the G. I. P. Railway with having fixed up its requirements as for forward as February, 1908 at the quantities taken being about 15,000 tons monthly for railways, and 9,000 tons monthly for scheme. This business has been concluded on private terms, as the prices have not become public property, but, looking at the general conditions, and the all-round firmness of sellers, it is not likely that any reduction has been accepted from current prices, which should be quite satisfactory to the suppliers.

Everything is said to come to those who wait, and at last the long looked-for reductions in freights on the G. I. P., B. N., and E. I. Railways have been announced, the rate to Bombay from the collieries being now reduced to Rs. 11.4 per ton. This reduction is not likely to interfere with the export trade to Bombay, as far as the requirements of that port itself are concerned, owing to the low rates of freight by steamers ruling at present but it will always set a limit to expansion in the ideas of steamer owners when the time of higher freights comes round again. The coal trade will, of course, be very seriously hampered by the strike now in progress on the E. I. R., and, if it continues for any length of time, there will be considerable confusion amongst our local mills and in other places, for they do not, as a rule, run into heavy stocks of coal, in view of the fact that they can so readily be supplied. So far the end of the trike is not in view. The best settlement would be the replacement of the strikers by new hands, the former having to a large extent put themselves out of employment and of public sympathy by many of their actions, though these may be the work of individuals rather than of the main body. The reports of the cries of Bande Mataram, in the course of this strike, connect it somewhat unpleasantly with the political agitation, in which case the strikers will certainly gain no sympathy except inasmuch as they are shown to have allowed themselves to be caught by those who have nothing to lose by stirring up strife and hindering the peaceful development of the country. I notice that the progress of the agitator amongst our local mills to whose presence I called attention some weeks back, is now attracting the attention of our local press, and genarally with disapproval. At the moment labour, as a rule, is going on quietly, the result probably of the rains more than anything else, but there certainly will not be a long continuance of this peace, if outsiders are to be permitted to work on the feelings of the mill hands. No doubt however, the matter does not escape official attention.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 21st July 1906 ;—as compared with the statement of 28th July 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 21. Rs.	July 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,74,388	63,47,338
Public Deposits at Branches	45,52,846	53,84,048
Other Deposits	7,37,36,341	7,13,45,691
Post Bills	6,880	6,880
Sundries	16,88,730	16,26,458
	10,38,29,245	10,69,10,413
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,31,61,800	1,24,05,460
Other authorised Securities	29,17,574	28,82,743
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,10,33,603	1,16,64,373
Loans do. do.	1,87,78,976	1,81,88,720
Bills discounted and purchased	1,94,08,161	1,88,45,249
Dead Stock	3,34,743	3,34,735
Stamps and Stationery	3,589	3,536
Balances with other Banks	14,50,228	11,45,409
Sundries	1,95,999	1,63,166
Cash	3,85,14,581	4,13,30,002
	10,38,29,245	10,69,10,431

A TARDY CONFESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 28.

A Kunbi and a Koli have been arrested in connection with three murders committed in Bhownagar a year and a half ago. The culprits have made a clean breasts of the affair and have shown the place where the jewels and other things stolen at the Viara were buried. A Khoja, named Nazirali Amerali, used a clever ruse to lead to the detection of the crime. The case is going on before the Magistrate, Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	21
D Retrevel, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Parewadi, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	15
Total	4	5	142
Total plague deaths to date	133,490		
Same date last year	4	4	83

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
27	20

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTLAND—July 16, at Shahjahanpur, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A Cartland, a son.

DE CARTERET—July 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of F. St. G de Carteret, U. P. Agra and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLARKSON—John George, of Brierwood, Mussoorie, eldest son of the Lieut.-Col. Horatio Clarkson and late H. M.'s Inland Salt Revenue Dept., in his 70th year.

TEELING—July 24, at Murree, of gastro-enteritis, the infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Reginald Teeling of Lahore.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee"

KEMP'S

Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment.'

		Rs. a.
PROTUMEN	½ lb. packet	0 12 each.
PROTUMEN	½ " "	1 4 "
PROTUMEN	1 " "	2 6 "
PROTUMEN	Corn floor	0 12 "
PROTUMEN	Arrowroo	0 14 "
PROTUMEN	do.	1 8 "
PROTUMEN	Chocolate Cakes	0 8 "

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 7-34m., 7-14a. Low water, 0-47m., 1-34a.

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

Entertainment and Dance to D. Company, B. V. R., Telegraph Buildings, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POLICE APPOINTMENT IN BHOWNAGAR.—The Bhownagar *Government Gazette* publishes a notification regarding Mr. Vishwanath Ranchodji who has been appointed Commissioner of Police by the Maharajah of that State.

A FOOTBALL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening Private T. Lambert of the Durham Light Infantry attached to the Colaba Depot was admitted to the St. George's Hospital for treatment of the left leg in which he had sustained a compound fracture while playing Football on the Cooperage. He was removed subsequently to the Military Hospital.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—One Maulabux Inautulla, a Mahomedan lad, working in his father's dye-work off Dadar Road, met with a fatal accident on Sunday. While he was standing near a copper boiler containing boiling dye, he fell accidentally into it head foremost. He was badly burnt about the head and the body. He was quickly pulled out but life was found to be extinct.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A Mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p. m. to-d[illegible]ers, &c., for Aden will also be despatched b[illegible]eamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, [illegible] Bay and other places in South Africa per ex[illegible] s. Umvolosi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on the 7th proximo. A Supplemental Mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 4th proximo.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Constellation ..... Tom Clark
Descriptive Patrol	The Phantom Pirate ..... Myddleton
Selection	Lucia Di Lamm ermoor ..... Donizetti
Valse	Orion ..... Adolph Lotter
Selection	A Negro Musical Community In Dahomey ..... M. Cook
Characteristic Piece	The Coons' Patrol ..... Adolph Lotter

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Inspector Sullivan charged Shunker Kasadin, a goldsmith, residing in Marwari Bazaar, with theft of a gold *Putli*, in a building. It appears that the complainant Bundoo Ballaji went to the shop of the accused on the 28th instant with four gold *Putlies* of the value of Rs. 24, for being strung together. The accused conceale one of the *Putlies* and substituted it by another made of silver and cleverly gilt, so as to appear similar to the others. Complainant had the substituted *Putli* tested and found it was of silver-gilded over. The accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SIR W. LAWSON AND MR. SEYMOUR KEAY.

A Letter of Twenty Years ago.

Turning over an odd volume yesterday a Member of our Staff re-discovered the following metrical letter addressed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P. who died the other day, to Mr. J. Seymour Keay dated Varese, Italy, June 1st, 1885, when the latter gentleman was contesting the West Newington Division of the Borough of Newington :—

I.

My dear Mr. Keay,
I am sorry to say,
That I cannot be home to your meeting.
But if you go in,
I hope that you'll win,
And give the old Tories a beating.

II.

For I think that, perhaps,
These West Newington Chaps,
May be made of good Radical Grit;
And if that should be so,
You've a chance I well know,
Not only to stand but to sit.

III.

Then unfurl the old flag,
The brave Radical rag,
No matter tho' quidnuncs may storm.
For tho' sadly betrayed,
It shall still be displayed,
Retrenchment, and Peace, and Reform.

IV.

And the people shall gain,
And the people shall reign,
To themselves, if they only prove true.
So now, Mr. Keay,
You just fire away,
And I'll sit and watch what you do.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

The Modern Steam Car.

LONDON, JULY 13.

THE ordinary automobilist, on being asked why he purchases a vehicle of abnormal horse-power, is usually wont to remark that he does not care about high speeds on the road. Not he; he prides himself on being a law-abiding citizen, and leaves scorching and rapid driving generally to road-hogs, from whom he is careful to dissociate himself. What he likes, and what he intends to have if he can get it, is good speed uphill, in order that on a long journey he may maintain a fair average. None of us, in fact, really very much care about having to go uphill slowly; but, except in the case of vehicles of very considerable power, this is necessary when driving the internal-combustion engine. With the steam car, however, it is very different, and at the conclusion of a hill climb held only the other day under the direct auspices of the Automobile Club itself, an eighteen horse-power White car made better times than any car with which it was in competition, some of which were actually of sixty horse-power. A match was made between the steam car and a fifty horse-power Napier, in which the steamer came in a pretty easy victor. There is no doubt that the modern steam car is a very remarkable vehicle. It is not expensive to purchase, is cheap to maintain and easy to manage, and it is generally admitted to be far lighter on tyres than a petrol car of similar weight. Besides the White, the other cars of repute are the Serpollet and the Turner-Miesse, the latter being an English-built vehicle burning paraffin. It is made at Wolverhampton, and I have lately been hearing extremely good accounts of its general behaviour.

THE "DETACHABLE BODY."

This very interesting system has now been further developed by its ingenious inventor, Lieutenant Windham, who has patented a very simple arrangement, by which the body is automatically locked to the frame when the door is opened, in which position the body cannot be detached; when the door is closed the body can be removed when required. I think that to those of us who use automobiles all the year round this system of substituting one body for another offers very considerable advantages indeed; nobody wishes to go out to dinner in the depth of winter in an open tonneau, or to go touring in August in a shut-up brougham. By adopting Lieutenant Windham's system one chassis can be fitted with several bodies which are interchangeable and can be used as occasion requires. Two or three minutes is sufficient to change one for the other. I can strongly recommend owners who wish to have two or three motor-cars at the price of one, to visit the works where these bodies are manufactured.

THE TOURIST TROPHY COMPETITION.

The next competition to consider is the Tourist Trophy, which takes place in the Isle of Man next month. It will be remembered that the object of this contest is to improve the breed of bona-fide touring vehicles by limiting the horse-power by consumption of petrol at the rate of twenty-five miles of ground covered for every gallon burnt. It is to be hoped that makers will produce automobiles which are in reality genuine tourist cars. Last year some of them fell very far short indeed in this respect, as in order to cut the weight miserable and flimsy bodies were fitted. For touring, comfort comes first, and a little extra petrol is not so great a matter after all.

BRITISH TYRES AT THE GRAND PRIX.

Les Sports, one of the most influential of the Continental motoring (or sporting) papers, reviewing the part played by tyres in the late races, has much to say in favour of Dunlops, as the following shows: "The second place (on the first day) was fiercely contested behind Sisz, but only by Albert de Clement, who used Dunlops, and he, certainly of all the competitors, is the one who has the least to complain of in his tyres. Not quite so fast as Sisz, left by him at the outset, and low down in the line, he was seventh. Half-way round the course he overtook, little by little, without stop four of the final competitors, finishing dangerously near the winner. The Dunlop tyres consequently created an excellent impression." It will be remembered that Clement, on Dunlops, finished third in the total twelve rounds. He was the first of the competitors who did not use detachable rims.

THE MONTE CARLO RECORD.

Mr. Rolls writes at some length on the question of the run from Monte Carlo to London of Mr. Pope, who recently beat the time of Mr. Rolls himself, who was driving, as will be remembered, a twenty horse-power Rolls-Royce car. The general tenour of the letter is that Mr. Rolls asserts that the engine of the Itala vehicle was eighty-five per cent. larger in cylinder dimension than was his own, making it something like seventeen horse-power more than the Rolls-Royce. One would like to hear what the Itala people have to say on this matter; in any case, it seems that the Continental part of the run has been accomplished quicker by Mr. Rolls. We all know that, given a powerful car, the run from London to Monte Carlo, or to Constantinople, or to St. Petersburg, can be accomplished at a very high speed. But what good does it do anybody? Many of our leading wealthy automobilists are tired to death of speed pure and simple—so are the public.

FOUR VERSUS SIX CYLINDERS.

The interesting experimental trials of a six-cylinder and four-cylinder car of equal powers and weights, to determine the relative merits of the two types, have been concluded, and the Automobile Club has issued its certificate. The trial cars were a four-cylinder thirty to forty horse-power Martini, entered by Captain Deasy, and a six-cylinder Rolls-Royce of equal power, driven by Mr. Claude Johnson. The points to be determined were hill-climbing power, speed, on a private track, change of gears, fuel consumption, reliability, silence, and vibration. In order to determine these the two cars were driven from London to Glasgow, then through the Scottish reliability trial and back to London, in all over sixteen hundred miles. Official observers were carried, and records were carefully taken. The Rolls-Royce won the match by two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven points to the Martini's one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one points; but it is fair to point out that the Martini lost three hundred and eighty-five marks at Nottingham under the head of "reliability," owing to the pressure feed of the petrol failing through a choked pipe. This might as easily have happened to its rival, and was purely accidental. Neither car had a stop caused by any peculiarity of a four or six cylinder motor. The Martini without the slight mechanical trouble would have won, as it scored in hill-climbing, speed, and the important point of less fuel consumption. The Rolls-Royce scored in changing gears on hills (seven times to nine), reliability, silence, and vibration. The following were the marks allotted :—

	Rolls-Royce.	Martini.
Hill-climbing	445	500
Speed

BEFORE the RAINS . .

we ANTICIPATE better days in store.

DURING the RAINS . .

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are undoubtedly the best fabrics for your clothing AT ALL TIMES, for in the wearing your anticipation of COMFORT is REALIZED.

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DEPT: 4.

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Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods;
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THE PIANOTOR.
THE PIANOTIST.

If you are unable to play the Piano, these Instruments will enable you to do so, with pleasure to yourself and your friends.

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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

NOTICE.

Our Dawk Editions are published specially to give our Up-country Subscribers the latest and fullest news up to the time of despatch of the paper by the Mail. Thus, for instance, Poona, Kirkee, Igatpuri, Nasik, Broach, Ahmedabad, and intermediate Stations on both the lines of Railway receive their papers with the News and Telegrams brought up to the hour of posting and not, as hitherto, merely the ordinary Morning Edition posted by these Mails.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°°° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1906.

MAHOMEDAN UNREST IN INDIA.

NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK'S recent Open Letter to his co-religionists in India, regarding the duty and allegiance owed by them to the Khalifa, appeared at an opportune moment, but, we regret to say, has brought down upon him a storm of invective from Urdoo newspapers. Some of these reproach him with being a traitor to the national cause, and repudiate him as a leader; whilst others, do not hesitate to say that his letter was written, solely with the view of gaining Government favour,—a rather absurd suggestion, considering the Nawab's advanced age; since a veteran of 70 can have little to hope for or to expect. That there is a restless feeling amongst Mahomedans is a fact, of which there can be no doubt, and the immediate cause is an idea, fostered probably by foreign agents, that the recent incident at Tabah, was merely a prelude to a British occupation of Arabia and to an eventual absorption of the Turkish Empire. Thirty years ago Mahomedans in India knew very little, and as far as the general mass was concerned, cared less about the Sultan of Turkey. The extent of their knowledge was probably confined to the fact that he was the spiritual and temporal head of their co-religionists in the Turkish Empire, and as such was entitled to an extra amount of sympathy and respect. A keener interest was excited when Mr. Gladstone commenced his Bulgarian-atrocity campaign, and indignation was felt when English newspapers were full of denunciations of the Sultan. Twenty years afterwards the Sultan's victory over the Greeks led to an increased interest in his personality, and the presistent occupation by the British of Egypt and the Soudan led to a feeling that England was no longer an ally and protector, but a rival of the Turkish Khalif, who, as Protector of the sacred towns of Mecca and Medina, is a personage towards whom all orthodox Mahomedans, in whatever country they may be resident, are bound to feel an affection and veneration. It is therefore not unnatural that distorted accounts of the Tabah incident may have led the ignorant amongst the Mahomedans to believe that the English threatened the supremacy, if not the very existence, of the Khalifa, in that spot of Arabia which is most dear to them. Mahomedans may be roughly divided into three classes :—The old-fashioned, uneducated class, bigotted in their belief and steeped in superstition, which is unable to understand the changes that the last few centuries have brought about and which believes that the Khalif of Turkey, the survivor of the Khalifs of Baghdad, Cairo and Spain, is actually still the Khalif to whom it owes temporal allegiance. A portion of this class goes even further and claims that the Khalif of Roum is a spiritual *Kutb* or Ruler over the whole world. This is well illustrated by the communications of a correspondent to the last Lahore *Watan* who says that he recently dreamt he was surrounded by darkness and gloom, in which he saw everyone moving about engaged in worldly affairs. Whilst he was puzzling over this, he suddenly saw a brilliantly lighted home in which, surrounded by a number of men in bright apparel, seated at a table was a young man with a shining countenance, by whose side was an elderly person of reverent appearance. He heard a voice exclaiming : "This is the *Kutb Abdul Hamid* !" and then he awoke. He sent a description of this dream to Hassan Nizami, the Manager of the Durga, or shrine, of the Shah Nizamuddeen Aliya, at Delhi, and asked for an interpretation. The reply was that the darkness signified the worldliness in which his previous existence and that of others in the world had been passed; the illuminated house, the dawn of a new era of spirituality; the men in brilliant apparel, the saints who had been admitted to the higher circle; and the young man with the shining countenance was the new *Kutb*, or Ruler, of the Spiritual World, who, although really an old man, had been made young again in order to signify his recent advancement to this exalted rank in which he would exercise a spiritual sway over the whole world. We allude to this merely to show the exaggerated importance to which a certain class of Mahomedans attach to him whom they have been brought to believe is their true Kaliph, and is to that class that Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk's letter was addressed,. Unfortunately this class of ignorant bigotted men is a very large one and comprises amongst others a number of wild and fanatical tribes on the frontier, excitable and easily swayed by their religious leaders. They therefore form an element of danger which should not be disregarded.

As regards the half-educated class of Mahomedans, of whom the different colleges and schools now annually turn out a larger number, the discontent arises from another and more material source. This class now finds itself in somewhat the same position as did the half-educated Hindus who started the Congress movement, with this difference that their competitors in the race have got a twenty years start. This class of Mahomedans probably thought that its obstruction to, and abstention from, agitation would eventually bring about their own reward. But having succeeded in the first instance in preventing their co-religionists from joining the Congress and in participating in its methods, they now find themselves out in the cold. In the course of time the Congress has grown and flourished. Its adherents have largely increased in numbers and in voicefulness. It has obtained an audience, not only in India, but also in England, and its leaders have so far compelled recognition that those most persistent in their opposition and agitation have, as it happens, received posts in the Government Councils, with title and decorations. In one place, after having enjoyed a short tenure of office in the High Court, a Hindu Congress leader is made a Knight. Elsewhere such an one gets a C. I. E., and promptly goes to England to abuse the European authorities, whilst Congress Presidents have been made Judges of the High Courts. The native papers ask : "If the opponents of the Government and the agitators of opposition are rewarded, why are we, who have steadfastly upheld the Government, left out in the cold?" Take two parallel cases of the two native members of the Education Commission, like the two women at the mill, the one who opposed the Bill was "taken" into the circle of the titled ones, and the other who supported it, Nawab Seyd Hoossein Bilgrami, was "left" in the cold. Here in Bombay one respected Mahomedan citizen, who has twice officiated as Chief Justice of the High Court, is still plain Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee, with not even a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to adorn his manly breast. Take again the recent Royal visit. How few have been the recognitions to Mahomedans, compared with those bestowed on Hindus? At Aligarh, the Prince paid a visit to the Institution, founded by Sir Syed Ahmed, and was brought into contract with the leading representatives of the best-educated, and best-disposed of the Indian Mahomedans, by means of whose liberality this Institution has been maintained, extended, and brought to its present prosperous condition. But, whilst honours or gracious marks of recognition have followed the visits of Their Royal Highnesses to almost every other part of India, up to the present time, no such substantial mark of favour has bestowed upon the patrons of Aligarh. Again, at Madras, three of the Reception Committee were selected for presentation to His Royal Highness—a European, a Hindu and a Mahomedan. The two former were decorated, but the latter was left unnoticed. Can it therefore be a matter of surprise that this non-recognition of a large proportion of the Indian population should cause dissatisfaction? It is the hope of reward that sweetens labour, but if reward is bestowed upon agitators only, what wonder if the the Mahomedans say: "Let us join the ranks of the agitators and share in their reward,"—with the result that at the present moment there are thousands of Mahomedens who have joined the Congress, men who ten or twelve years ago, would not have thought of doing so?

We have endeavoured to trace the causes of discontent amongst the uneducated and the half-educated classes of Mahomedans. What about the remaining class consisting of educated scholars and enlightened men of learning? They are also in a small minority. They know the absurdity of the Khalifa cry. They are, as indeed all Mahomedans are, thoroughly devoted to the Government. But they are also human and therefore sympathies with their co-religionists. When they see that their passive loyalty has met with no other reward than that of neglect, they are bound to think that if they are to find a hearing, they must at least organise and first of all raise their voices, so as to call the sun to shine upon the winter of their discontent. The Congress party are only too anxious that old differences should be sunk in oblivion and that the Mahomedans should join their ranks; for they are fully aware of the importance which their adherence would add to the party. This invitation was held out by Mr. Gokhale in a recent speech before the East Indian Association in London but was declined by Mr. Ameer Ali who thought that what mi ht be a gain to the Congress generally, would be a loss to the Mahomedans in particular, since the interests of a minority would have to yield to those of the majority. Mr. Abdul Qadr, in a recent speech before the London Indian Society, on the 16th June, said that for the last three years a proposal had been under consideration to form a Mahomedan Congress organized on the lines of the present one, founded by Hindus, but as yet nothing has beendone. This would mean "another Richard in the field," and the time would seem to have come to ask whether a change of policy on the part of the Government would not be wise in order to prevent the appearance on the political stage of another element of discord? It is bad enough to have a certain small section of Hindus as our determined opponents and misrepresentators, but why should the Mahomedans be added to their ranks? The scheme of more elected representatives foreshadowed by Mr. Morley, will, we fear, only add fuel to the fire, for in a country where the Mahomedans only muster about sixty millions out of three hundred, it is scarcely likely that the Mahomedans will be strongly represented. The present discontent, if it be not handled wisely, may result in trouble, and we may be quite sure that we have rivals in Europe, who are only too ready to foster discontent, in order to serve their own interests, especially if by doing so they may add to our embarrassment at the present time.

OUTLOOK IN ZANZIBAR.

Some time ago a correspondent made certain statements calculated to injure the trade of Zanzibar. We find them to be so inaccurate as to call for contradiction. It was stated that "the Sultan has gone home to ask the British Government to arrest the slow decadence of his country," and further on that Zanzibar is in a, "bad way, and under the altered conditions, is going from bad to worse." These statements can be supported by neither facts nor figures. They are presumably based on the assumption that the abolition of slavery has destroyed the economic system of Zanzibar, and nothing having been done to provide another system in its place, the result has been the disorganization of the labour market and serious damage to the trade of the country. That the abolition of slavery should revolutionize the labour market in the plantations, was only to be expected; and that the result has been a shortage of labour for agricultural purposes, cannot be denied, but it is not Zanzibar alone that suffers from inadequate labour. The same cry goes up from England, South Africa and even populous India. There is no doubt that with a more abundant supply of labour and capital, the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba might be more highly developed than they are at present; but the same may be said of many other tropical countries. Yet that the Islands are going from bad to worse, is absolutely disproved by the trade returns; while as to finances, never before were they in so flourishing a condition. Surely, with practically no debt and a considerable balance suitably invested, a country ought to be put down as fairly prosperous. The latest available trade returns, for 1904, give the following figures :—Exports : Rs. 2,36,29,099 ; Imports : Rs. 2,42,09,204. These are the highest on record going back to 1893, prior to which no statistics were published. In 1905, we have authority for saying there was some falling off due to bubonic plague having broken out in Zanzibar in September. To quote from the Consular Report on the Trade and Commerce of Zanzibar for 1905 however :—"It is clear from the Customs Statistics that had it not been for an unfortunate outbreak of bubonic plague, the year 1905 would have been an exceptionally good one from a trade point of view. Plague was officially declared on 3rd September, and up to that time there had been increases in the imports and exports, although the Port was declared free of plague on November 23rd, owing partly to the falling off and cancelling of orders, and partly to the exodus of a large number of the British Indian population, but chiefly to the complete closure of all the Ports of German East Africa until January 13th 1906. Trade did not recover in December." The principal exports from Zanzibar are cloves and copra. As regards the former, Zanzibar supplies nearly 90 per cent. of the requirements of the world. There is, of course, an element of uncertainty in regard to all agricultural countries, as crops depend so largely on favourable seasons, but fortunately for Zanzibar, her products have, of late years, been very favourable. For the last six years, the exports of cloves and copra have been valued at lakhs of rupees :—Cloves, 23·7 ; 24·6 ; 20·6 ; 27·9 ; 49·8 and 43·06 respectively ; and copra, 6·46 ; 18·0 ; 18·7 ; 18·9 ; 18·9 and 17·8. These figures show that in this respect trade is not falling off. It is true that, with the opening up of the Coast Ports of British and German East Africa, a certain amount of the trade, which formerly centred in Zanzibar when it was the distributing Port for the whole of East Africa, has been lost, but that was only to be expected and the loss has not seriously affected the prosperity of the country. These facts show conclusively that Zanzibar can still hold up its head and claim that it is not "going from bad to worse" in any sense of the word. We may here mention that the Zanzibar State has the benefit of the services of Mr. A. R. Becher, as Financial Adviser, an official who will be remembered in India as at one time Accountant-General in the Public Works Department.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 20th instant left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Bombay Mint will be closed to visitors during the months of August and September owing to alterations to the buildings now in progress.

H. M. S. LAPWING, under the Command of Lieut. Commander A. B. B. Barker, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Muscat which port she left on the 25th July.

THE Madras Government have passed orders, sanctioning an additional allotment of Rs. one lakh under the head "Advances to Cultivators" in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th July shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 123,203 maunds. and Rs. 10,685 in the earnings.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 21st July, 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,688 being a decrease of Rs. 180, on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 21st July, 1906, were Rs. 1,04,427 being a decrease of Rs. 41,897.

WE learn from Ootacamund that the Monsoon which has been raging there, with a typically heavy rainfall, for the past ten days, has at last ceased for a time. There was bright sunshine on Wednesday with a drizzle in the afternoon. The wind has fallen, and there is no doubt about the break in the wet weather which will be much appreciated.

As the Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, Bombay has, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, become the provincial Bacteriological Laboratory for this Presidency, Government have decided to change its designation. Accordingly, the Laboratory will, for official purposes, be now designated, "Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory" and the officer in charge will be styled "Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory."

WE commend the following which we cull from a contemporary as a pattern of brevity for those who are too fond of long-winded descriptions. "A boy belonging to Columbus, Ohio, recently played at being an Indian with a lasso. He tried to lasso a motor car which was travelling at about 60 miles an hour. He succeeded. The lasso was fastened to the boy's waistband. The waistband did not break. There was so much dust that the people in the motor car did not see the lassoo—or the boy. The boy has not played at Indians since!"

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes :—"The statement of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons has made an excellent impression. The *Vossische Zeitung* notes with satisfaction the Foreign Secretary's exposition of the nature of the Anglo-French *entente*. The *National-Zeitung* recognises that the whole proceedings furnished a fresh proof of the undeviating continuity of British foreign policy. It observes that the members of the House of Commons, whether Conservatives or Liberals, reckon above all with facts, and are prepared to subordinate party traditions whenever questions arise which involve responsibility for the prestige of the Empire. In various quarters the incidental references of the Foreign Secretary to last year's visit of a British squadron to German waters are welcomed as being calculated finally to dispel certain absurd misapprehensions which ought never to have arisen. These observations will doubtless have the best effect in preparing the way for the impending friendly visit of British ships to Travemunde and Pillau.

THE *Figaro* publishes a lengthy letter of protest from Mustapha Kamel Pasha, the leader of the Egyptian Nationalist Party, concerning the Denshwai affair. Kamel Pasha declares "in the name of all that is sacred on earth," that there is no ground whatever for the statement made in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey with regard to the existence of religious fanaticism in Egypt. "Sir Edward Grey," he says, "has been led into error. If religious fanaticism existed in Egypt how would it have been possible for 52 Mussulmans to be tried by a court composed of four Christians and only one Mussulman? Those who live in Egypt and possess any love for the truth, know very well that the Denshwai affair was not an anti-European movement. We claim justice, equality, and liberty, and we desire to have a Constitution giving us full power over our own affairs. The friends of liberty in England ought to expect, as we do, that Egypt, which has given to the world its highest civilisation, shall not be a field for barbarity, but a country where civilisation and justice shall be as fruitful as the earth."

THE *Figaro*, commenting on this letter, says :—"We have not thought it right to refuse the distinguished Pasha the publication of his appeal against the somewhat summary proceedings of English justice. But is he himself sure of the impartiality of his judgment against the English; and what guarantee other than his own can he bring to convince us that Sir Edward Grey was wrong in his recent speech when he referred to the possibility of a disquieting awakening of Mahomedan fanaticism? The agitation, which has for some time been prevalent in Egypt, the Tabah affair, in which Mustapha Kamel Pasha admits that the Nationalists were on the side of Turkey, the present run of events in Tripoli, the recent events in Morocco, and unsettled conditions even in the depths of Africa, all tend to show that, on the contrary, Sir E. Grey was well advised in requesting his Radical friends to refrain from any demonstration calculated in any way to encourage fanaticism."

RECENT MUSSULMAN UNREST.

By M. De Lanessan.

(EX-FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.)

THE speech delivered a few days ago in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey deserves the particular attention of the French on account of the reference ma le in it to the state of mind of the Mussalmans throughout the whole of North Africa. Sir Edward Grey had to reply to questions concerning the execution of fanatical Mussulmans who had assaulted British officers and soldiers. In support of Sir Edward's observations, it is useful to call to mind what is taking place at the present moment in Morocco. There, as in Egypt, the Mussulman fanatioism and Xenophobia lead to incessant manifestations of which the gravity seems to have rather increased than diminished since the Algeciras Conference. Encouraged by those manifestations, the Moorish Pretender has redoubled his efforts to increase the number of his partisans, and has now become sufficiently formidable to render the report of the Sultan having offered to purchase peace with him by conferring on him the government of a vast region to be within the range of possibility. The acceptance, by the Sultan, of the decisions taken at Algeciras can but fortify the Pretender's position in the eyes of the fanatical Mussulmans. Indeed, the Pretender will point to the Sultan, whose throne he covets, as playing the part of an accomplice of Europe, and as acting as a traitor ready to deliver over to the Christians the independence of his Empire, provided he be insured the peaceful enjoyment of his throne.

THE MOORS AND EUROPE.

It would be wrong for us to indulge in illusions concerning the sentiments which the Algeciras Conference has inspired in the mind of the Moorish people. What they see in it is exclusively the hand of Europe placed on the police and finances of Morocco. That sentiment is not unconnected with the assassination of which a Frenchman was recently the victim in the vicinity of Tangier any more than it is with the hostile manifestations made almost daily in various towns of Morocco against French subjects. When Spain shall have assumed her share in the policing of the ports, the Spaniards will share with the French the hatred of the Moors. That hatred already extends in an indubitable manner to England, who showed herself in particular accord with fis Frenchmen at Algeciras. She is rendered responsible for the considerable diminution of the authority of the Makhzen resulting from the decisions taken by the Conference. It is also a significant fact that the Moorish tribes on the Algerian frontier recently showed themselves so turbulent that General Liantoy was constrained to persue them a considerable distance on Moorish territory. In the west of the Mediterranean, as in Egypt, Mussulman fanaticism and Xenophobia are flourishing. It is evident to the blindest that the theatrical appearance of William II. at Tangier was not lost, and that the diplomatic victory carried off at Algeciras Conference by France and England has not conteracted the effects of the victory gained by Germany on the day when she constrained the French Government to accept the Conference. The gravity of the events which are taking place in Egypt and Morocco is yet further increased by the importance of those which are occurring at the same moment in the east of the Mediterranean. The dangers to which the Armenians are daily exposed from the acts of fanatical Mussulmans are well known, and everyone is aware of the antagonism existing between the populations of Macedonia. At the present time, wherever there are Mussulmans, there are also manifestations of fanaticism which seem likely to augment in the future.

MUSSULMANS AND THE KAISER.

It is not necessary to be a very keen observer to recognize that those manifestations date back to the accord between William II. and Sultan Abdul Hamid, and that their intensity has increased in proportion with the growing friendship between the two Sovereigns. Since the German Emperor's visit to Constantinople the Sultan has considered himself to be protected by the German sword, while the most fanatical Mussulmans regard William II. as the defender of their religion and their independence. The theatrical voyage to Tangier and the affirmation proclaimed in that port by the German Emperor himself that he took the independence of Morocco and of its Sovereign under his powerful protection could not fail to have a formidable echo throughout the length and breadth of the Mussulman world. There resulted from it a situation of which it is indispensable to recognize the gravity if there is any desire to be able to remedy it.

A LIBERAL REGIME NEEDED IN TURKEY.

I think it would be a grave error to imagine that an end could be put to this situation by force alone. To put an end to it, it is, in my opinion, indispensable first of all to transform the regime which exists at Constantinople. It is indispensable that a liberal and honest regime should be substituted for the abominably despotic power to which the whole of Turkey is subjected. In this respect France and England can play a considerable part. Intelligent, well-educated Liberal elements are not wanting in the Ottoman Empire. Within the last twenty-five or thirty years a generation has come into existence which knows the West, has frequented its schools and colleges, and aspires to the liberties enjoyed by the European peoples. The ideas of that laborious, honest and Liberal element are shared by the natural heir to the throne of the Ottoman Empire. It is therefore important that this natural heir should not be set aside by palace intrigues or by any interested intervention. If it be true that Abdul Hamid is an invalid, and even likely to succumb to his infirmities, it is indispensable that the Liberal Turks should be encouraged to secure as his successor the legitimate heir to the throne.

THE DUTY OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

England and France have, I consider, shown much too little interest during the last ten or twelve years in what has taken place at Constantinople. They have not made sufficient efforts to prevent the constitution of that Germanic hegemony under which Abdul Hamid seems to have placed himself in order to exercise with impunity its autocratic power and to create embarrassments for all the nations of Europe. It is indispensable that England and France should return to the policy formerly followed by them in the Ottoman Empire. The programme of that policy in the present and in the future is very simple. It may be summed up in two clauses. First, the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire in Europe within the limits it possesses to-day, and secondly, the organization of that empire in such a manner that all the races it contains can develop and live freely. On the day when France and England, profiting by the friendship which unites them, should affirm at Constantinople their determination to work in favour of the advent of the regime required for the realization of the second part of this programme, great modifications would take place not only in Turkey, but in the whole Mussulman world. In abandoning to Germany the apparent protection of the Mussulmans, while in reality Emperor William simply protects the personal autocratic power of the Sultan, France and England have allowed their interests in North Africa and the West of Asia to be gravely compromised. By returning to the part they played formerly as protectors of the autonomy of Turkey, and by at the same time using great benevolence towards the Mussulman populations subject to their authority, they will acquire once more the predominant situation they had formerly in the Mediterranean, and they will be able to use it, not to support the oppressive acts of the Turkish autocracy, but to initiate in liberty the peoples who aspire to its conquest.

THE WOOD OF SHADOWS.

By Frances Campbell.

THERE was a sudden and fearful outcry in Felicia's green pavilion just about dawn. We poured out wonderingly, surmising battle, murder, and sudden death. But it was only a spider. The spider was taking a constitutional over Felicia's coverlid, and Felicia was sitting up with her yellow hair streaming all round her, cheerfully screaming like a ship's syren, while Pickle lay helpless with laughter, murmuring disjointed observations about a certain Miss Muffet and curds and whey. Diana lifted the flap of the tent and showed us all this in her first consternation. For a time Felicia ignored our presence, but as the spider took himself all at once up the tent-pole, and out on the roof, she seemed all at once to become sensible of both the Poet and the Ulsterman somewhere in the background armed with revolvers, and the fearsome numbers of the village guards, brandishing their flintlocks, in the middle distance. Drawing herself together she paused and blushed bright crimson. Properly speaking, she ought to have been ashamed of herself, but she somehow managed to make us ashamed instead. We all felt that if she liked to amuse herself pretending to be a steam-whistle, nobody in Morocco had a particle of right to interfere. So Diana dropped the flap, and with an apologetic glance at me, we retired together. So did the startled Poet, and Mac, who went off chuckling loudly—and also making inarticulate remarks about spiders and curds and whey. The Poet, being Spanish, could only laugh, and pity the Signorita. Diana's cousin, the Baron, turned up to breakfast, and cured a toothache Pickle had suddenly developed—the result of inordinate laughter. He wrote down her name and the name of her parents on a paper, murmured some incantation over them and said, "Now you are cured."

"My good gracious!" exclaimed Pickle in blank amazement; "so I am. Well, I *am* glad. I should have simply hated taking that toothache to a picnic." Which was the first intimation I had that we were going to dine at the sea caves beyond Sidi Cassim. I noticed that Mac and the Baron were instantly friends: the Baron is just such another kindly, chivalrous, rather bluff and inarticulate soul as Mac's self. And though they are very polite, neither seems to care for the Poet, who is a son of a Grandee of Spain, and looks as if he had stepped out of the Cid—slender, lissom, handsome, and large-eyed, and imbued with a mysterious and taking melancholy. Pickle shunned his society after a brief interchange of amenities, and returned to her favourite occupation of chaffing Mac; but Felicia likes him, and shows a delicate interest in his slow and difficult conversation. He is trying to speak English, and she is trying to talk Spanish; the result almost qualifies us for Bedlam.

Nimrod having departed alone in search of wild boar to Sidi Cassim, we are without his society, and though we gravely discussed the danger of picnicking without him, I could see Diana was determined on it. We started about four, after an early tea in camp. I would completely enjoy myself going down precipices in this country if I had but wings. The lack of them handicaps me greately, since I cannot look around at things while I am hanging on for dear life to my mule. Sometimes Abdulrahaman puts an arm around me and adjures me to remain in the saddle; I never have time to reply. Still, I have a kind vision that takes lightning snapshots of the others in their progress down an incline like the steeple of St. Mary's in the Strand. Felicia is particularly interesting; she is being guided by Arowi, the gorgeous Head of the Stables, clad in yellow trousers, a white sadhano, and a white turban. Arowi walks like one of the Immortal Gods even when he is coming down a precipice, and he encourages Felicia when she screams by two English phrases of whose meaning he is entirely ignorant. "By-and-by," he shouts when he is holding her by main force in the saddle as the mule slides on on his haunches; and where it is impossible to remain erect he cries out to her cheerfully, "Good—good! Damnait!" Felicia's face of utter consternation, its resigned helplessness, is, as usual, too much for Pickle, who follows, enjoying herself hugely on the donkey with Selim, the tableboy. Once down the hill, we had to ride through the valley of graves, where the boulders averaged from the size of a house to the dimensions of an egg—with the larger sizes predominating. The shouts of the servants and guards and the laughter of Diana and Pickle were very disturbing elements in that silent place. Sometimes we were almost scraped out of the saddle by low boughs; sometimes we slid over the mules' tails, and again hung breathless over their heads—but at last we were through, and riding placidly along the plain, as if we really liked playing switchback down hills and mountains. Arowi began to sing like an old woman, to the amusement of the other Moors, who laughed consumedly. Evidently Arowi is the chartered libertine of the party, for he even allows himself to be photographed by Pickle. I let them all go on, and loitered along with old Abdulrahaman, taking in the quiet and loveliness of the fruitful plain, already white to harvest. We forded a little river and came on some bright-eyed women, beating out the bearded barley on a white sheet, with mallets—the little brown children running to and fro among them, and the men lying lazily dreaming in the stubble. Farther on I saw a husbandman ploughing with a team of meek dun oxen yoked to such an agricultural instrument as righteous Abel might have used before the Deluge—the forked branch of a tree. He halted his cattle and stood to look at us—a handsome, big-limbed giant with obsidian eyes in a pale brown face. Then a scowling Moor rose out of a clump of lentiscus, his flintlock ready in his hand, Abdulrahaman spoke two words and he sank down again. It were truly great merit to slay a Christian, but safer not to select a friend of the friend of Raisuli—the mighty Nimrod's sworn brother. I saw little villages perched upon the heights, but we met no one after this in all the miles to the sea. The path lay up hill and down, over plains covered with the sweet-smelling lentiscus, with verbena, and that flower that is so like Sweet-William, myrtle and gum cistus. By fields that had been turned up by the wild boar, and long stretches of maize, swinging and rustling in the soft wind. Amid the peace and pastoral calm it was impossible to remember this was Mauretania—land of rapine and bloodshed. Nay! it was Arcady, with nymphs dancing in the olive-groves, and the great Pan yet filling the nights with music. The wind came full of gusts of heavy sweetness as we neared the sea, and I halted on the brow of the steep downward slope to watch Felicia, seated on Mac's horse, being slowly carried to the bottom, while Arowi came after, cursing the mule in deep-throated Arabic. Felicia's saddle had turned with her, and Mac had immediately put her up on his and walked beside her downwards. He seemed quite pleased with the exertion of walking waist-high amid the lentiscus. The Poet, on the contrary, looked distinctly annoyed. Pickle meanwhile was having a pig-stick on the sands, with Floss in the role of pig. I don't know how Hamma liked the sport, but Pickle being astride he had no option but to go. I stood to watch them all, and look at the sea, suddenly heaved up between the hills, a round of dazzling silver against the intolerable glory of the sky. We descended into the sea caves from above and by a staircase of odd-looking circular stones. I wondered at them, till I saw below, and Diana explained that from these caves the country had for endless generations cut its mill-stones for grinding—captive Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, and Christians had all worked in these dim aisles, with "old Ocean roaring in his hollow caves" beneath them. I wonder how many sought freedom from their intolerable suffering in the cool chrysoprase waters that foamed booming in through the Gothic window-like opening below. And everywhere in this place, cut up, as it is, into arches, like some old cathedral, with side chapels and crypts and windows, there is nothing but mill-stones; mill-stones are piled along the walls, in all the side chapels, and the springing arches. The steps up and down are made of millstone, and the Atlantic washes over mill-stones far underneath. There are strange marking cut in the hard rock, the roof is covered with circles and half circles, mill-stone-outlined and abandoned, and deep, round the holes where hundreds have been taken out.

It was not a cheerful place to linger in. We climbed up to the night of the sun, and sat about till the noon r

THE ARMY REFORMS.

DISTRIBUTING THE THIRD SCOTS GUARDS.

Raising the Height Standard.

RECRUITING TO BE CONTINUED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 30.

The men of the third battalion of the Scots Guards will be divided among the first and second battalions.

Recruiting for the regiment will not be stopped. The standard of height of the Scots and Irish Guards has been raised to five feet, nine inches.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

An Appeal to the Troops.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Russian Labourites and Socialists are combining and distributing broadcast a proclamation calling on the troops to side with the people. A decisive struggle is now beginning.

Disturbances are reported in various parts of the country, but hitherto not serious.

ANTI-GREEK RIOTS AT PHILIPPOPOLIS.

Troops Called Out.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Anti-Greek riots have broken out at Philippopolis. The mob have seized three Greek churches, and several men have been killed and wounded.

The troops have been called out.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the English mails of the 20th instant left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

GREAT STORM AT SHANGHAI.

Over Three Hundred Lives Lost.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

Advices from China state that a big storm at Shanghai more than half destroyed the local rice crop and cost three or four hundred lives, besides doing great damage to buildings and other works.

Amongst the damage done was Mayer and co's premises in Szechuen road which were struck and part of the gable knocked down on the roof which fell in and one man was hurt. The new German Club had a portion of its roof stripped; half a dozen telephone and electric posts were knocked down and the work of both the establishments greatly interfered with. But services were resumed in both cases with commendable promptitude after much hard work by the staffs. On the French side some electric light wires were knocked down and a native while attempting to annex a piece of the live cable was electrocuted.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

Mahomedan Conference at Vellore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference under the auspices of the Arabic College at Vellore, held its session for two days. It was attended by 5,000 representative Mahomedans from various parts of the country. The business sessions were presided over by the High Priest of Vellore and Khan Saheb Mahomed Safdar Hussain Saheb, Vice-President of the Madras Corporation. A remarkable thing about the Conference was that it was inaugurated by orthodox conservative Moulvies, who are generally considered to be against all reforms on modern lines who have now been imbued with genuine desire to improve the condition of the members of their community, socially, morally, materially, and intellectually. The earnestness on the part of these orthodox leaders at Vellore is due to the deep rooted genuine desire to bring their Mussalman brethren into line with modern civilisation and progress. The Madras-e-Bakhiathas-Sulthani, or the Arabic College at Vellore, itself is a standing monument to their earnestness. The Moulvies secured the presence in their midst of the Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castle-Stuart Stuart I. C. S., who assisted in the formal opening of the Conference and delivered a thoughtful and stirring address reviewing the present state of Moslem education.

The resolution discussed and passed at the Conference related to the provision of religious education alongside with secular education in all Mussalman schools, expressed dissatisfaction at the existing Hindustani text books and prayed for the adoption of those used in the Punjab and United Provinces. The resolution also advocated the establishment of small schools for teaching local arts and industries in the principal centres of Mahomedan population for the benefit of their boys, urged the inclusion of the study of modern history, geography, hygiene and science, and the endowment of fellowships to encourage Moulvies to acquire a good knowledge of English as well to encourage English educated Mussalmans to acquire a knowledge of Arabic; approved the formation of debating societies on modern lines in all Arabic colleges and schools, and emphasised the importance of female education on national lines in every possible way

THE JALWANDI DACOITY.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

The Jalwandi dacoity case, in which the three accused Govinda Rama Pichad, Dhavelya Devji Muthe, and Motya Navji Gabhala were charged with dacoity in January last, in Junner Taluka, with being armed with deadly weapons, and in the commission of the offence of having cut off the nose of a Marwari, named Dipchand Nemchand, has been decided.

The latter went to make a collection of dues at Jalwandi village, putting up at night there, when the three accused, attacked Marwadi Dipchand and badly treated him. A report was made to the police of Ambagaon and the Chief Constable arrested the accused, who for some time concealed themselves in the jungle. The first two accused were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and the third acquitted and discharged.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

MR. GUPTA ON SPECIAL DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

Mr. K. G. Gupta's chance of a higher appointment is now quite dispelled by his being placed on special duty to report on the possibility of improving and developing the fisheries in Bengal.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Suffering from Fever.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta, who is in Shillong, is suffering from fever.

"MANY HAPPY RETURNS!"

His Excellency the Governor at Eton, in Downing Street, in Queensland, and at Home.

"LORD SALISBURY'S YOUNG MEN."

By ARLEY.

"MANY happy returns" to his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.G.S., Governor of Bombay, who completes his forty-sixth year to-day. Similar congratulations may be offered to His Excellency's only son and heir, the Hon. Victor Alexander Cochrane-Baillie, who has arrived this month at his tenth year, and is now a big boy, looking forward to life at Eton, where his father spent some of his boyhood's happiest days. Lord Lamington's son was born in Queensland, during His Excellency's Governorship there in memory of which "Brisbane" was given him as one of his Christian names. If, as has been stated, Lord Lamington's term as Governor of Bombay is to end shortly, His Excellency will leave India for Home with the knowledge that he has been voted on all hands an amiable and courteous gentleman. He has also contrived to win the entire respect of the native population of this vast Presidency, while the memory of Lady Lamington, during the short time she presided over the domestic affairs of Government House, is still cherished by Europeans and natives alike. His Excellency, on his return to England, will be able to offer to his colleagues in the House of Lords a long experience in Imperial affairs, gained by an extensive experience in Colonial and Indian administration. As Governor of Queensland Lord Lamington was deservedly popular, and it will be curious if his Lordship's experiences in Australia and in India are not embodied in a book, for literature is in his blood. His father, the late Lord Lamington, left behind material for one of the most charming books of gossip published in recent times. His daughter, his Excellency's sister, the Marchesa Vitelleschi, is the authoress of several interesting works on historical subjects: while both His Excellency's other sisters, the Dowager Viscountess Melville, and the Dowager Countess Delawarr, have pronounced literary and poetic tastes. Lord Lamington should have an interesting career in the House of Lords, where he will meet many old friends and contemporaries of his school, college and political days. Notable amongst these will be the Marquess of Salisbury. Thirty years ago the present Governor of Bombay and young Lord Cranborne were great chums at Eton—a couple of fair, curly-headed lads almost exactly of an age, and with tastes very much in common. The fathers of these two boys had something between them, too, for they appeared to be vieing with each other in length of service in Parliament—the father of Lord Cranborne in the House of Lords, and the sire of young Cochrane-Baillie in the Commons. They both put in about forty years service, during which their sons carried on an equally friendly rivalry at Oxford, where both took the B.A. degree. In 1885 Lord Cranborne went into the House of Commons as member for Darwen, and sent his friend, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie, to Downing Street, as Assistant Private Secretary to his father, Lord Salisbury, when that great statesman became Prime Minister for the first time. Mr. Cochrane-Baillie soon after obtained a seat in the House as member for North St. Pancras. Another of Lord Salisbury's young men at this time was Mr. Hozier, son of Mr. Hozier of Mauldslie Castle, Lanarkshire, and equally the friend and neighbour of the Cochrane-Baillies of Lamington in the same Scottish county. Young Mr. Hozier had been through Eton and Oxford ten years before, and having become a devoted servant of Lord Salisbury in the Foreign Office, had accompanied the Marquess as diplomatic Secretary to the Conference at Constantinople in 1876. In 1880 Mr. Hozier (now Lord Newlands) went one better by marrying a daughter of the House of Cecil, Lady Mary, of the Exeter, and senior, branch of that illustrious family. By the time Mr. Cochrane-Baillie was introduced to the inner political world Mr. Hozier had become Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury, and it was under Mr. Hozier's kindly ciceronage that Mr. Cochrane-Baillie commenced his secretarial career in Downing Street. In 1880 Mr. Cochrane-Baillie's father had been created Baron Lamington; and in 1890 Mr. Hozier's father was "barted" by Lord Salisbury. Five years later Mr. Cochrane-Baillie, who had by then succeeded to the peerage conferred upon his father, married Mr. Hozier's sister, and two years after that, Lord Salisbury made Mr. Hozier's father "Baron Newlands." Now the elder generation of statesmen in these three families are dead; and since Lord Lamington left Home to enter upon his distinguished career at the ends of the Empire his friend at Eton, Lord Cranborne, and his Lanarkshire colleague in Downing Street, Mr. Hozier, have become members of the Upper House. There Lord Lamington will doubtless join them on his arrival Home. In that august Chamber the most delightful memories of His Excellency's life, from childhood up, may be said to meet; and if His Excellency betrays no impatience to throw off the shackles of office in India, after being so many years from Home, it is owing to the soundness of the training in "how to wait" which all "Lord Salisbury's young men" received.

DARING RAID BY ROBBERS IN SINGAPORE.

A Chinese Loot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

I hear from Singapore that the house of a Chinaman, named Lok Chew Sing, in Mandalay road, was held up by a gang of a dozen Chinese believed to be Cantonese who had blackened their faces and were armed with revolvers and knives. The robbers beat on the front-door and the coolies in the house, fearing they would be revengeful when they did get in by breaking the door down, unbarred it. The robbers entered with a rush and each man seized an inmate of the house and threatened him with instant death if he did not keep quiet. Meanwhile the others proceeded to ransack the house and after collecting 667 dollars in cash and property took their departure with the usual threats of returning to kill any one who left the house before daybreak. The robbers got clear away and the inmates of the house were too afraid to report the occurrence till a late hour this morning.

MADRAS HIGH COURT VACANCIES.

Not Yet Filled Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

No successors have as yet been appointed to the vacancies created by the retirements of Mr. Justice Moore and Justice Sir James Davies from the High Court. But it is expected the appointments will be made within the next few days.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Visits the Viceroy in Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hare, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, arrived in Simla about 6 p.m. to-day on a short visit to H. E. the Viceroy. Mr. Hare drove up to the hill and proceeded straight to Viceregal Lodge.

THE E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

FISHPLATES REMOVED.

Inciting to Train Wrecking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

Desperate measures are being resorted to by the Bengali Railway strikers.

Yesterday, some fishplates were removed when a plate-layer, trollying over the line, discovered the mischief. In fact, he saw the miscreants at work from a distance, but before he could reach the spot they had cleared. Had this not been discovered in time, the result would have been disastrous.

The Railway have called upon the men who have resigned to vacate their quarters.

At a meeting held yesterday in Calcutta in connection with the Railway Strike, many inflammatory speeches were delivered. Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That this Public Meeting of the citizens of Calcutta hereby expresses its hearty sympathy with the strikers on the East Indian Railway, as they consider their grievances be be really just, and they think that they should hold on until these grievances are substantially removed, and that those who have not yet joined in the strike should do so in view of the important issues, both personal and national which are involved in this struggle." He asked if the meeting supported this resolution, and was responded to by deafening shouts of "Bande Mataram" (*i.e.*, "In the name of our Mother Country").

The proceedings were entirely in the vernacular.

Mr. B. C. Pal made many statements of a decidedly inflammatory kind and pointed out the possibility of an accident in the near future. Speaking on the latter subject he said:—"We do not say signals should be changed, but it is possible, and it may happen, that a switch is opened. One pull of the lever and how many lives go to perdition?"

Once again the East Indian Railway have been in the throes of a strike, but this time it has been entirely confined to their native servants, says the *Englishman*. A long list of grievances was submitted by the Babus to the Agent, with the hardly amicable remark in conclusion that, if these were not all granted they would refuse to work. Notwithstanding the defiant tone adopted, the company recognising that the large majority of them were under the influence of a few ringleaders, showed them every consideration. It is true that they refused to grant the redressment of the grievances *in extenso*, but they made many liberal concessions in respect of wages, rents, passes and other matters. With these the strikers were very pleased and they were quite prepared to continue work, grateful for a liberality which they recognised has been beyond their anticipations. Unfortunately for them their leaders refused to allow them to rest content with their gains, and insisted upon them demanding all or nothing. The immediate result was that they left work in a body, foolishly thinking that their action would paralyse, not only the Railway, but, through that, the government. They had not reckoned on the resources which the company has always to hand to meet emergencies. within a few hours, no passenger would have known that there was anything unusual going on. It is true that for a day the goods traffic was delayed, but being the slack season this made no material difference, so that when after a brief cessation, it was resumed, the running of an extra train or two at once set matters right. A large number of Europeans and up-country natives,—the latter the relief staff from the O.and R. R. and the S. I. R.—were promptly drafted into Howrah, and the up line stations, affected by the strike. Most of these were thoroughly competent men, and in those cases, where for the moment it was necessary to employ men unused to the work, they were supervised by a fully experienced overseer. Although the strikers spread abroad rumours of confusion in tickets offices caused by the mistakes of clerks unaccustomed to issue tickets, there is no truth in them. In one case, for instance, where such muddles were alleged the man in charge was the most experienced in the company, being in fact, the man chosen to issue tickets at Allahabad where thousands of passages were booked for the last big mela. The strike very shortly became a lock out, and the Company took the matter into their own hands by sending letters of summary dismissal, through their lawyers Messrs. Morgan and Co., to nineteen of the ringleaders, which number was afterwards increased to 23. This action had the speedy effect of bringing a large number of them to their senses, and every day afterwards applications were received for re-employment. In the case of Merwani the whole staff threw themselves on the mercy of the Company. Their applications are being considered, and it remains to be seen whether they will be taken back, on what conditions, and under what penalties. Throughout the whole business the loyalty of the rest of the staff, Europeans, Eurasians and Indians deserves the highest praise. All were willing to work night and day at any work they might be put to, and in any place, in order to assist the Company. Some of these, in addition to the extra hours, and the discomforts attendant on strange work and places, suffered from the insults and violence of the malcontents. These adopting intimidatory tactics molested men going to, and returning from their work, threw stones at guards and drivers, assaulted ticket inspectors, interfered with the ticket office clerks, threatened to kill some who would not join them, and did not stop at attempting to wreck a train. The police, civil and military, were soon sent to patrol the vicinity of the stations, and to guard the line, special sleeping accommodation was provided in some of the stations for those who feared violence in their homes, and thus these obstructive measures were soon effectively dealt with. The trouble may be said to be practically over. All trains are running with their usual number and at their proper times. All the stations are now staffed. So the attempt, instigated by foolish agitators, to force attention to a largely ridiculous list of grievances, by disorganising the whole commerce of India, has met with complete failures. The Company is to be commended for the able and vigorous way in which they have coped with this temporary difficulty, and the strikers are to be commiserated for having become the victims of a few whose heads have been turned by that little knowledge which is always so dangerous.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

A Smart Seizure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

An application for the admission of an appeal has been by a Mahomedan, named Rukmuddin Fakroodin, who on 18th June was convicted by the District Magistrate and seitenced to pay a fine fifty-one rupees.

The prosecution was under section 43 A. of the Bombay Act V, Abkari Act, 1878, for importing cocaine without the usual permit. The parcels containing the cocaine, valued at Rs. 3,000, were sent by the appellant from Bangalore to Barwani, but they were seized by Inspector Pett of the Railway Police, at Dhond with the assistance of Abkari Officials.

A warrant was issued and accused arrested, tried and convicted.

The Sessions Judge on consideration of the grounds advanced by Mr. Ghaswalla, barrister for the appellant, admitted the appeal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his Commission by Second-Lieutenant Lord G. H. L. Dundas, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Captain F. D. Logan, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred from the 57th Battery at Bareilly to the 126th Battery at Woolwich.

Major G. L. Harrison, Royal Engineers, embarks for India about the middle of October next.

Major Chapman, 28th Mountain Battery, is ordered Home on promotion.

Captain Luke, 25th Mountain Battery, is appointed Commandant, 28th Mountain Battery; and Captain Motherly, 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted temporarily to No. 25 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Phillips, Frontier Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 21 Mountain Battery; and Lieutenant Kenyon, 73rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Frontier Garrison Artillery.

KODUR COLLISION CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

The Kodur Railway collision case was resumed today. The Public Prosecutor concluded his speech. Referring to Brindley, Chief Guard of the Mixed Train, he said that the Guard had protected neither the rear nor the front. He did not exhibit signals nor did he do any other thing to protect his train. How could he then plead erroneous judgment? The prosecution had proved the guilt to Brindley to the hilt and called for exemplary punishment.

Judgment was reserved till to-day.

Regarding the Assistant Station Master Kadur, the Public Prosecutor said it seemed to him that it was clear disobedience by him of the rules, general and subsidiary, in regard to giving "line clear" and the omission to retain possession of the keys of the points in his own hands. He had issued "line clear" without seeing the last vehicle of the train arrive. But at least if he had himself seen to their locking or opening as the rules required him to do he would have had a chance of observing that only the engine had arrived, in which case he would not have given "line clear." Even if had given it he would perhaps have had time to recall it. In that view the failure not to retain possession of the keys in his own hands was the direct primary cause that led to the accident.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Several Cases a Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

Poona was fortunately free from plague last year when not a single case was reported either in the City or Cantonment. Some hopes were accordingly entertained of its total disappearance, more so as the virulent from, in which it appeared some years ago, showed great abatement and attacks from the disease were comparatively few this year. However, the dread epidemic has again shown itself. The first reported case, which proved fatal, occurring on 4th instant when a student belonging to the Training College succumbed to the disease: a few other attacks and deaths were reported on 11th, 13th and 15th of this month since which time there has been a daily average of about six cases and six deaths, Yesterday there were ten attacks and nine deaths the total mortality being 24 which is high, as last year about the same time it was only eight. The General Plague Hospital is being availed of by those attacked no reluctance being exhibited to enter the place as was formerly the case when plague was now in the country. Four patients are at present being treated in the hospital.

THE PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS.

Commandant's Favourable Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JULY 30.

In submitting the Annual Report of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Colonel Goulding, Commandant, writes thus:—

"There is, I think, very little room for expansion of volunteering. With few exceptions all the men employed in Government Offices, mercantile establishments, and Railway are volunteers. In one or other of the three local Corps the exceptions in most cases, are the men on the Government House list. But the men of this class of a suitable age are in a very small minority: some of them are already volunteers and, though the enrolment of the remainder is of course desirable, their absence from ranks does not make any appreciable difference in strength or efficiency of the Corps. The material we have is excellent and we have no difficulty in keeping the Corps up to its average strength without disregarding the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Volunteer Regulations. I am glad to say that except in some of the smaller stations, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable officers. The three companies at Headquarters have their full complement and the staff too is complete."

BURMA TELEGRAPHIC DELAY.

Repairs Retarded by Floods.

MORE CABLES TO BE LAID ACROSS THE BRAHMAPUTRA.

The Telegraph Authorities have issued the following notice regarding the Burma Telegraphic delay:—"Owing to the serious interruptions on both the routes to Burma, which are due to bad weather, deferred traffic can only be accepted at sender's risk till further orders, as serious delay is inevitable."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 30.

It is not expected that it will be possible to repair the Assam telegraph cables damaged by the floods on the Brahmaputra till the river subsides six weeks hence or later when repair work is possible. Two new cables will be laid across the river in the same place, Jogigopha; but it has been decided also to have a new alignment less liable to damage. Accordingly during the next cold weather a wire will be laid alongside the new extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to a point opposite Gauhati where the Brahmaputra narrows very much. Here it will be possible to carry a big span between the high ground on either side of the river, and this will make the route free from danger of floods.

THE NEW P. V. O. INDIA.

Arrival of Colonel Nunn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 30.

Colonel Joshua Nunn C. B., C. I. E., C. S. O., Principal Veterinary Officer in India arrived in Simla and took over charge. Colonel Nunn came direct from Pretoria by the East Africa Coast route. It is eleven years since he was last in India.

THE JALOT AND MINGAL TROUBLE.

Enquiry to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 30.

News from Las Bela in South-West Baluchistan reports that serious inter-tribal disturbances occurred there recently between Mingals and Jalots arising out of boundary disputes in various skirmishes. A number of men on either side were killed or wounded. However, owing to excessive heat, the tribesmen were unable to keep the field long. The Mingals who owe allegiance to the Khan of Kalat have retired to their hills. The Jalots who are subjects of the Jam of Las Bela are now quiet. An enquiry will be made by the Baluchistan Political Agency into the whole matter.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S FIRST TOUR.

Invitation to Visit Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

It is definitely decided that the Governor leaves Ootacamund on his first tour on 26th September. His Excellency will visit Coimbatore and one or two places in the district, and then go to Salem and Coimbatore. His Excellency will lay the foundation stone of the Research Institute in October.

Sir Arthur Lawley has been invited by His Highness the Maharaja to visit Mysore. This visit will be on the 16th.

THE LANDSLIPS AT SIMLA.

Official Notification.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30,

The following notice regarding the Simla-Kalka Railway was issued on Saturday afternoon:—"Due to very heavy and continuous rain, numerous slips and wash-aways have occurred on the line between Taradevi and Jabli stations."

No trains could pass through yesterday, neither could transhipping be done.

It is still raining.

Every possible endeavour is being made to restore through communication. Telegraphic communication has also become unsatisfactory.

LATER.

Later information regarding the railway says that slips continue to occur. When one is cleared away, another takes place.

Two hundred men have been requisitioned from the North-West Railway and the Railway administration are making every effort to restore the line. The trains were worked through yesterday with two transhipments, but it is doubtful how far to-day's trains will proceed.

Sir Frederick Upcott and other members of the Railway Board are coming up by train to-day if possible.

NORTHERN FRONTIER SURVEYS.

Heavy Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Major Ryder, D. S. O., R. E., has been recalled from leave in order to take up the appointment of Superintendent, Northern Circle Frontier Surveys, which has been temporarily created. He is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th August.

Major Pirie, I. A., and Captain Cowie have been permitted to return to duty.

In consequence of the large programme of survey work and the shortness of trained officers available, and the urgency of much of the, work the Government of India have informed the Surveyor-General that no long leave, except on medical certificate, is to be granted to any officer of the Imperial Service, until after the close of the next field season.

HEAVY WHEEL TAX AT SECUNDERABAD.

Public Meeting Held.

PROTEST BY THE PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 30.

At the instance of the People's Association, a public meeting was held last evening at the People's Hall with a view to formulating a protest against the imposition, at such a high rate, of the new highway tax, on vehicles and animals which has been in force since April of this year.

A majority of the prominent local citizens were present, in fact, every section of the local public was well represented. Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, Solicitor, took the chair, and speeches were made by Mr. Chidri Vasudeve, Jamadar Mahomed Akaram, Mr. Mahomed Akhbar, Mr. Hormusjee, Mr. Samuel Laver, and Mr. R. Cameron. The speakers represented that the tax was made law without the public being consulted and that it was far higher than in most places in India. In the large and wealthy town of Hyderabad the tax levied was only Rs. 4 per annum, while in Secundrabad, it was over Rs. 5 per quarter for four-wheeled carriages. It was unanimously resolved that the recent tax was very excessive and operated harshly on local inhabitants, and that a memorial be submitted to the Government of India, respectfully soliciting a fair reduction.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA AT BANGALORE.

An Address of Welcome.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 30.

In the address of welcome to Swami Abhedananda, yesterday evening, special allusion was made to the interest taken by the late Maharaja of Mysore, in the Ramakrishna Mission in the West and the help given towards its foundation.

The Dewan, in addressing the meeting, touched upon this and observed that the present Maharaja, in inviting the Swami, is only following in the footsteps of his illustrious father.

A lengthy address was delivered by Swami Abhedananda, who first tendered thanks for the present welcome and expressed the appreciation of the Mysore's past and present help. He then gave a very interesting review of the work of the Ramakrishna Mission in the United States.

"The permanent foundation stones of the Vedanta Work or of the Universal Religion of the Vedanta has been laid," he said, "and I am glad to say there are hundreds and thousands of most cultured, most advanced thinkers, professors and philosophers, millionaires and multi-millionaires, who are willing to accept the truths inculcated in the philosophy and religion of the Vedant." The Swami then outlined the teachings of the Vedanta and delivered an impressive exordium to those present.

SERIOUS CYCLE ACCIDENT AT KARACHI.

Bank Manager Badly Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 30.

Mr. O. M. Barnes, Manager of the Commercial Bank at Karachi, met with a very serious cycle accident on Saturday night. He was found unconscious on the road, near the Sind Club, by some soldiers who, with the help of Captain High, took him to his bungalow. The cause of his fall from his cycle is not known as he is unable to speak.

The doctors say that he is suffering from concussion of the brain and is in a very serious state, but is slowly improving.

Mr. Barnes is very popular in Karachi Society, being Honorary Secretary of the Karachi Gymkhana.

THE COURT DOCUMENTS' THEFT CASE.

Appeal to the Sessions Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

The appeals in the theft of Court documents' case, in which a Marwari, named Nathu Motiram, had been sentenced by the City Magistrate to nine months and a fine of Rs. 300, and Narayen Shridar Bilse, a clerk in the Subordinate Judge's Court, to six months, with a fine of Rs. 100, was disposed of by the District and Sessions Judge, to-day.

The sentence on the Marwari was confirmed. The conviction of second accused was set aside and he was discharged.

THE BLOCK ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Communication Restored

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 30.

The block on the North-Western Railway between Spintangi and Harnai in Baluchistan has been removed and through communication is restored.

MYSORE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report.

SEVERE GOVERNMENT COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 30.

In reviewing the work of the Revenue Department from 1904 to 1905 the Mysore Government remarks, *inter alia*, that the figures supplied do not convey any information as to the scope which exists in the State for further agricultural expansion. What Government desire to know is how far the existing agricultural resources remain unutilised and whether in course of other economic changes, cultivation adjusts itself to the increase of population and other conditions. For this purpose, Government wish to know the exact extent of land actually available for cultivation as compared with fluctuations therein caused by relinquishments and acceptances of darkhasts from year to year. Regarding the indebtedness of raiyats, the Government observe that the information furnished is not complete or sufficient to convey an adequate idea of the extent of such indebtedness or as to the causes at work or the precise manner in which it may be overcome. They say that although the condition of the agricultural classes may; in some parts of the State, owing to bad seasons or depressed industries or insanitary surroundings, be unsatisfactory, there is no reason to believe that such indebtedness is either universal or increasing. Concerning the backwardness of the iron smelting, of weaving and other industries they say a great deal may be done by the local officers to promote them, by stimulating the spirit of self-help amongst craftsmen and helping in the formation of unions to make better use of their capital and skill. Reference is also made to the ever growing difficulty which the primitive methods of manufacture have in contending against scientific skill and production. They desire Revenue Officers to ascertain what industries are peculiarly suited to their districts; what circumstances prevent them from thriving and suggest a practical scheme to stimulate them.

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Up-to-date Methods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 30.

No Educational Exhibition will be held in the Punjab during the current financial year, but it is hoped that one may be held at Calcutta. In the meantime the Punjab Government has granted a sum of money for the preparation of up-to-date specimens of school furniture and appliances. They will be made in the Railway Technical School under the supervision of Mr. Tydeman.

When Colonel Bate has completed his arrangements for the medical supervision of schools by paid experts, there will probably be a wholesale condemnation of the present antiquated seats, desks gymnastic apparatus, lamps and other articles. A Government school for blind boys will be opened in Lahore on the first of September. For the present the classes will meet in the Railway Technical School.

SHOOTING INCIDENT AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

Some excitement prevailed at the Minigama station when a train from Colombo arrived. Information was given to the station-master that the driver, Mr. Wiltshire, could not proceed any further owing to his having been shot by some unknown person, whilst the train was moving at a rapid rate within a mile from the Veyangoda Station. Driver Wiltshire was at once relieved and sent to Colombo. On arrival he was removed to the hospital, where the Surgeon in charge extracted no fewer than seven shots from his arm. He now lies in the hospital, and will not be able to attend to his duties for several days. In the meantime, steps are being taken to trace the culprit, who, it is to be hoped, will soon be arrested.

THE KARACHI PORT ENGINEER.

Extension of Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 30.

The Karachi Port Trust have granted a year's extension of service to Mr. Edward Jackson, Port Engineer, who otherwise would be retiring on the 20th of December next.

THE COLLISION IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

"The Delta" Arrives in Bombay."

THE P. and O. s. s. Delta arrived at Colombo from the East last Wednesday morning and as usual was made fast, fore and aft, to buoys in the Harbour. She was 24 hours ahead of time and consequently had to await the arrivals of the s. s. Britannia from Australia to transfer the China mails and passengers for Europe. On last Thursday morning at 4 a.m. the Company's steamer "Somali" bound from London to Calcutta entered the Harbour and from some cause which is still unsolved, steered a straight course for the "Delta" although the predicament was noticed in time to put the engines full speed astern the "Delta" rain into amidships on the starboard side. There were two or three eye-witnesses on the "Delta" and the compact caused some excitement. The "Somali" at the time was in charge of a Pilot. The damage fortunately was not considerable and there was no loss of life. The stern of the "Somali" was twisted and the side of "Delta" from the taffrail to below the water line received a considerable dint. Some of the oak panelling of her handsome saloon also suffered.

After being temporarily repaired by Messrs, Walkers Ltd. of Colombo both vessels proceeded, en their voyages. The "Delta" left there on Friday at 7 p. m. and after experiencing strong S.-W. monsoon throughout, arrived here at 3 p. m. yesterday. An inquiry was held at Colombo by the Master Attendant, at which the officers of the two ships were examined. The vessel, which is in Command of Captain C. L. Daniel, entered Victoria Docks and berthed at No. 9. She immediately commenced to discharge cargo and will continue doing so night and day to enable her to enter the Dry Dock to-morrow as until then it will not be possible to ascertain the exact damage.

CAPTAIN DANIEL INTERVIEWED.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s.s Delta which collided with the P. and O. s.s. Somali in Colombo Harbour a few days ago, does not appear to be much the worse for the accident, for she put into Prince's Dock yesterday evening, she having left Colombo the day after the collision occurred. Interviewed by a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* last evening the Captain of the "Delta" said the ship would go into dry dock for ten days for repairs, but the injuries sustained by his boat were nothing to those suffered by the ship which ran into her, as on her arrival at Calcutta the "Somali" will probably be detained in the Dry Dock there for six weeks.

The accident occurred at 4-20 a.m. on the morning of the 25th inst. All the officers on the "Delta" were asleep when suddenly there was a tremendous jolt, and they were all woke up with a start to find, on reaching the deck, that the "Somali" had scraped her rather badly amidships. What was the cause of the accident the Captain could not say, but probably the fault was that of the Pilot who was conducting the "Somali" into the harbour. The "Somali" was coming in very slowly however. Later in the day the "Delta" and the "Somali" were surveyed by Lloyd's agent and the Board of Trade, and then allowed to proceed to sea, it being found to be in a sea-worthy condition. The "Somali's" injuries were mostly to her stem, with which she bumped of against the "Delta." Apparently there were special circumstances to account for the accident, there being no shipping in the Harbour to speak of and the only obstructions were the usual mooring buoys.

In the course of a long experience at sea the Captain remembers only one case of a collision between steamships of the calibre of the "Delta". In that occurrence the P. and O. Coy's s.s. Himalaya, now docked in Bombay was one of the colliding vessels.

THE POONA SEASON.

Races, Dances and Theatricals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 29.

This week opened with a smart little Gymkhana dance, which was well attended by most of the youth and beauty of Poona. These dances take place, every other week, all through the season and are much appreciated by all who value good music and a really good floor. Upon this occasion slight disappointment was visible upon many a young face, as, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, no games of hide-and-seek could be indulged in between debutante and chaperone. All sitting out in the garden between the dances was impossible and there was not nearly so much looking about for partners.

On Sunday morning the fox-hounds were out and two jacks were found and run to earth in the direction of Gibbet Hills. The going was very bad and swampy, but in spite of all drawbacks the run was fast and furious, the whole being over before 8 o'clock much to the delight of the hungry hunters who enjoyed the sport and yet got back to their breakfast at a decently early hour. An extra "day" was to have taken place on Tuesday but the rain came down in such torrents that the Master (Colonel Sheringham) decided to postpone the next meet to the usual Thursday. Much pleasure is derived from these hunts, and that grand old sportsman's movements were watched with great anxiety when he went to England to bring out with him a new pack. His return was welcomed by all the hunting fraternity as well as by his less fortunate friends who were glad indeed to see his cheery face in Poona again. Many ladies can be numbered among the early risers all keen for the fray, and we congratulate the favoured few whose pluck and horsefleah enable them to add so much to the pleasures of a Poona season.

A very successful concert took place in Kirkee on the 16th, in aid of the Soldiers' Institute, under the able guidance of Captain Todd. The singing was really good and the band was generously lent by H. E. the Governor. We hear whispers of a repetition of these happy little entertainments and "We only hope it really may be so." Kirkee is rather a sleepy hollow, generally dependant on Poona to wake the inhabitants up from their eminently early-to-bed nights—therefore one welcomes with double enthusiasm any efforts made to break the monotony of too, too much respectability.

The usual "To be held at the Gymkhana" dances are pleasantly broken into this year by a certain number of private Socials which are to be given by some of the leading residents in Poona this season—the first of the private dances is kindly given by Mrs. Gibb, the charming wife of our new Commissioner. This dance, which is, I hear, the forerunner of one or two to be held in the same hospitable bungalow, was very enjoyable and went off with great eclat. The host and hostess were untiring in looking after the comforts of their guests. Some of the dresses worn were undoubtedly donned out of honor to the hostess, as most were fresh and new and were chosen to set off the charms of the fair wearers to the very best advantage. Some of the frocks were very beautiful creations, particularly a lovely hand-painted chiffon worn by Mrs. Gibb. A peculiar shade of green worn by Mrs. Stack attracted much attention, and Mrs. Mackenzie looked charming in a lovely gown of sapphire velvet. It really was quite a relief not to see so many black dresses among the giddy throng, especially among the young people, who never look so charming as when gowned in all white. Among the visitors to Poona many a pretty face was seen at Mrs. Gibb's; notably a sweet fair dubutante who is, I am told, a Miss Beatrice Lucas and who hails from Satara. She was dressed in a pretty frock of white merv' satin and looked charming. The two nieces of 'mine host' were attired one in all white and the other in blue silk; both did their utmost to make the evening a success and they looked fresh and girlish enough to cause many an envious glance from their less favoured sisters. The music on this happy evening was supplied by the East Lancashires' band and the dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning when the guests left in various sorts of vehicles for Ghorpuri, Wanourie and Poona.

I hear whispers

find time to give a thought to the little ones. The periodical meeting of the committee for the Protection of Children was held here on the 23rd. The Bishop of Bombay is President. The committee besides Europeans includes several Hindu and other Indian gentlemen. The main object is to suppress and put down acts of unmentionable cruelty practised, under the cloak of their religion upon little innocents of tender years.

A Confirmation was held in Kirkee on the 25th and it is pleasing to note that among the candidates were four men of the Kirkee Garrison. A very impressive address, which seemed greatly to 'move' those it was intended for—was delivered by the Bishop.

The prospect for the races on Saturday looks very gloomy and strings of race-horses may be seen slowly ridden along the damp side rides every morning now. Gallops on the course are next to impossible, although, of course, the owners have to do their best.

A successful dance was given on Wednesday, 25th, at Wanowrie by the Subordinates of the Supply and Transport Corps in Poona and Kirkee. The invitations sent out were many and were accepted by a large number who enjoyed a most pleasant evening. A great many officers were present, though not a few were reluctantly deterred from attending on account of its being held on the same night as Mrs. Gibb's dance. The decorations were very fine, thanks, I believe, to the untiring labour of Conductor Bowcett and Sergeant Jarry who did so much combined with generous assistance given by many a willing hand. Poona is filling fast, all the hotels being full and a really good season is anticipated even, if as it seems at present, it will be a very wet one.

The yearly cricket match between the Gymkhana and Bombay Hindus took place on, July 27th. Luckily the rain kept off but the ground was not at all in good condition. The play on the part of the Gymkhana was very feeble, the bowling being particularly poor. Play began at noon and the Gymkhana winning the toss went in, and if I may be allowed to say so, made a most disgraceful show being bowled out one after the others in quick succession: Ling and Airy, two Gymkhana favorites, being got rid of, the former for ten, and was then declared "Leg before wicket," and Airy for 22. Thus the Gymkhana, closed their innings for a feeble 87. The Hindus went in after tiffin about four o'clock and showed some good play. P. R. Telang made 70 runs. Mehta 41, and Date 29, and thus soon ran the score up to a total of 206 altogether.

The fielding of the Gymkhana team left much to be desired, and although a great number of the better players were away from Poona, it was remarked on all sides that a little practising up at the nets should have been indulged in before they stood up to a team like the Bombay Hindus. It seems such a pity what very little interest is shown by the European inhabitants in cricket generally; only a few—a very few, strolled down to witness one of the great matches of the year—perhaps there was a feeling among many that the play was not much worth watching?

The ladies' tiffin at the Club of Western India took place on Saturday 28th and was a great success, although the dull gloomy day brought out many more dark costumes than are usually worn on such a gala occasion and it was not so crowded as last year. The lunch itself could not have been beaten anywhere and was a meal to dream about, everything being of the best. A band played during lunch and afterwards until nearly everyone moved off "en masse" to witness the first day's racing. The bright costumes on the lawn, usually such a great attraction, were very much in the minority; the prevailing colour being a quiet sombre shade of brown, a smart frock of which colour looked well on Mrs. Grafton Young, while Mrs. Grantham looked very neatly turned out in a tailor made costume of the same restful hue. Miss. Kemp, the pretty sister-in-law of our Cantonment Magistrate, looked perfectly sweet in a cigar-brown toilet with a large picture hat, to match, encircled by a white Ostrich feather. Mrs. Radcliffe was attired in pretty shades of apple green and looked well, as did also Miss. B. Richardson frocked in very pale blue crepe-de-chine which became her greatly, the whole surmounted by a pretty pale blue forget-me-not picture hat. With these exceptions most of the head gear was quite small and soup-plate-like in shape. These hats are smart, without doubt, but to my mind a little trying to most faces. Mrs. Bonus were a tight Empire made costume of brown cloth with a smart little coatee of the same colour, a trying style of cut, that can only be worn by a woman with a beautiful figure.

On the first day of the Extra Meeting the racing was good on the whole, considering the state of the going and no casualties happened. Much excitement was caused by a dead heat taking place in "the Dummer Plate" race between "Primerole" and the Aga Khan's "Admirable Crighton" and, much to the surprise of those not in the know, this was run off again instead of the stakes being divided. Primerole after a well contested race won by half a head.

This delightful day wound up with the first of two days' performances, given by the Poona Amateur Dramatic Club, in the evening, at the Gymkhana. Colonel Grantham, who works very hard, is responsible for choosing such a happy piece as "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown", which could not have been better received or acted. The principal character was well sustained by Mrs. Uniack who took the part of the principal schoolgirl who ran away with and married a smart young cavalry officer, Captain Crighton. This part was taken by that born-actor, Mr. W. L. Meade and when he appeared disguised as a school-girl in order to be under the same roof as his new young bride who was taken back to school directly after the wedding ceremony, roars of laughters convulsed the audience. All the minor parts were well sustained and Colonel Grantham is to be congratulated on the success of the piece.

The house was not as full as it might have been, but for Staff Night—which is Tuesday, I hear all the seats are taken. I noticed yesterday General and Mrs. Richardson, Colonel and Mrs. Dunsterville and many other leaders of Society, and all went away well pleased with the performance.

MILITARY WEDDING AT COONOOR.

Pennefather—Cox.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JULY 26.

QUITE a fashionable gathering assembled at St. George's church, Wellington, this afternoon, to witness the wedding of Lieutenant E.M. Pennefather R. A. M. C., of the Station Hospital, Wellington, and son of Captain and Mrs. Pennefather of Hilworth, Cork, with Miss Florence Cox, fourth daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Cox. The Church was most tastefully decorated with lilies of the valley, wild flowers of the forest, and ever-greens that are so abundant on the hills. The church presented a lovely scene with its beautiful decorations and with the military officers in their different uniforms and the smart dresses of the ladies. A little before the appointed hour, the bridegroom supported by Lieutenant T. J. Wright, R. A. M. C., arrived, and soon followed the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Barnham, M. A., B. Sc., Manager of the Cordite Factory, Aruvankad, who gave her away, followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Clarie Cox, sister of the bride, and the Misses Marjorie and Edna Barnham, the nieces of the bride. The bride looked exceedingly charming in a dress of ivory satin, with a full trimmed skirt with trimmed silver trimmings and true lovers' knots of chiffon and spray of orange blossoms. The swathed bodice was trimmed with silver and blonde lace. She wore a tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossoms. The chief bridesmaid was in a white mauve-linen-de-soie, the swathed bodice being trimmed with lace, with high satin waist-belt. She wore a picturesque white beaver hat, trimmed with satin, raised under the brim with scarlet geraniums. She carried a bouquet of scarlet geraniums, while the little bridesmaids looked pretty in their dresses of fine white muslin, trimmed with embroidery and Valenciennes lace and with satin white ribbon. They wore small caps, made of Valenciennes lace, with big rosette of satin bibe ribbon at either side and carried baskets of scarlet geraniums with satin streamers. The ceremony was fully choral and was performed by the Reverend E. Bull, Chaplain. After the wedding a Reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Barnham, Aruvankad, which was well attended, and the toast of the occasion was proposed by the Reverend E. Bull, in a neat little speech which was responded to by the bridegroom, The Band of the 4th Hussars played both at the church and at the reception. The couple left amidst showers of *confetti* and rice for Kotagiri where they will spend their honeymoon.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SUBSTANTIAL VICTORY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Dark Blues' Creditable Effort.

FIELDER'S FEAT.

LONDON, JULY 7.

THERE was never any doubt at Lord's on Saturday about Cambridge beating Oxford, but the Oxonians played up creditably, and not until nearly half-past five could the Light Blues claim a victory by 94 runs. Better fielding on the part of Cambridge must have led to an earlier termination. Some fierce hitting by Martin and Curwen however resulted in 90 runs being added to the Oxford total after nine wickets had fallen, and thus not only did the large and fashionable company that had assembled enjoy a practically full day's cricket, but the severity of the defeat which the Dark Blues must otherwise have been compelled to admit was appreciably lessened. Delightful weather favoured the concluding stage of the contest and only a more even struggle was required to have rendered the day a complete success. Cambridge, however, entered upon the day's cricket in such a commanding position that the defeat of Oxford was always merely a question of time.

With five wickets in hand Cambridge found themselves on Saturday morning 365 a head, the only real matter in connection with their batting remaining to be decided resting in the hour at which Eyre would declare the innings closed. Cautious on the previous day in refraining from sending Oxford in again the Cambridge captain took a mild risk on Saturday, closing his innings at half-past eleven, after Colbeck and Keigwin, in twenty-five minutes, had hit up 56 runs. These two batsmen played a fine forcing game and altogether put on 86, but Colbeck when 24, was let off from a possible chance at the wicket, and Keigwin having made 34, was missed at mid-off, Udal being the bowler to suffer in each instance. The declaration came with the dismissal of Colbeck at 248, that batsman having hit three successive balls from Martin to the boundary, and being caught at slip off the next. Altogether Cambridge were batting three hours and a quarter for their score of 248 for six wickets.

The usual arrangement to play on until seven o'clock, if necessary, having been made, there remained roughly six hours and a quarter for actual cricket when Oxford entered upon the task of trying to make 422 in the last innings. Thus, had the Dark Blues possessed the ability to get that number, they need never have been pressed for time, seeing that an average of about 68 runs an hour would have sufficed. A dreadful blunder marked the commencement of the innings, only a bye having been registered when, in May's first over, Foster, from the easiest chance imaginable, was missed at second slip by Buchanan. For this blunder a heavy price had very properly to be paid. C. A. L. Payne, who had gone in with Foster, was taken at the wicket at 14, but Gordon stayed; while, thanks mainly to some bright cricket on the part of Foster, 42 runs were obtained in half an hour. Then at 56 Gordon for the second time in the match was caught behind the wicket without reaching double figures. Foster, who when 30 had been given a second life—this time by Eyre at slip off Napier the ball going to the fieldsman's right hands—found a useful partner in Buxton, a partnership of forty minutes producing 65 runs; but the third wicket should have fallen at 86 instead of 121, Payne missing a chance of stumping Buxton when that batsman had made 7. Foster, who like his two predecessors was taken at the wicket, enjoyed a large amount of luck but he drove cleanly and turned the ball cleverly on the leg side, his innings including nine 4's. He put his 77 together in an hour and a half, when the match was lost, whereas in the first innings he had taken two hours and a half to score 41.

Following upon his departure, two other disasters befel Oxford, Buxton being caught at cover-point just before the luncheon interval and Barnes bowled directly after the resumption. In this way, before half-past two, five wickets had fallen for 130 notwithstanding that three chances had been missed. The tamest of innishes appeared in prospect when Branston joined Wright, and despite several fine strokes by the latter the outlook had not materially changed when, off Mainprice, Branston was very smartly stumped, the sixth wicket going down at 165. However, matters underwent some improvement with Wright and Bird together. The Oxford captain did not do much beyond keeping up his end, but Wright drove very hard at intervals and completed his fifty in an hour and a quarter. Following upon a spell of quiet cricket, Wright hit four successive balls from Buchanan to the boundary, and in all a partnership of an hour yielded 60 runs. Bird left at 225, and, with a dozen runs added, both Wright and Udal were dismissed, the ninth wicket falling at twenty-five minutes past four with the total at 237. Wright, who enjoyed the satisfaction of making the highest score for Oxford, played a bright and skilful innings of 79, driving in splendid style, and hitting well to leg. He obtained his runs in two hours and five minutes, mainly by means of fourteen 4's giving another display in refreshing contrast to that on Friday, when he batted an hour for 9.

With only Martin left to assist Curwen, the end seemed close at hand, and despite a few big hits there seemed no reason to expect a stand, for each batsman was more than once beaten, and Curwen, when 8, offered a catch to Young at mid-off. Had this chance been accepted, the innings would have been all over for 254, but Curwen, profiting by his escape, settled down to a fine resolute game, and Martin, although very wild in some of his strokes, drove hard, and among several lucky hits twice sent the ball to the leg boundary. An over from Mainprice yielded a dozen runs, every ball being scored off, and amid cheers 300 appeared on the board, the applause being redoubled when Martin completed his fifty. Altogether a partnership of fifty-five minutes produced 90 runs, and then, with Martin caught at cover-point, the innings and the match came to an end, the innings, which had lasted four hours and forty minutes, closing for 327, and Cambridge being left victorious by 94 runs. Mention must be made of the wicket-keeping of Payne, who stumped one batsman and caught four others, being in all responsible in the two innings for the dismissal of seven of his opponents. Of the 72 matches now played Cambridge have won 35, Oxford 30, and seven have been left drawn.

Arthur Fielder's wonderful performance of taking all ten wickets of the Gentlemen at Lord's yesterday will probably prove to be the sensation of the season of 1906. Never before in the history of Gentlemen v. Players matches has the feat been accomplished, though the fixture has been fulfilled annually for a hundred years. Fielder's achievement is all the more remarkable in that he was bowling on what can be safely described as a batsman's wicket, and that Lilley, the Players captain, had also such famous bowlers as Haigh (who at present heads the first class averages), J. Gunn, Rhodes, and Lees at his command. Fielder was once taken off, and was for brief intervals freely hit by Jessop and Martyn. He took seven of his wickets after lunch at a cost of 46 runs. Fielder was loudly cheered by the spectators for his superb bowling, was heartily cheered and congratulated by colleagues and opponents, and had the ball presented to him on the field by Lilley. The taking of all ten wickets in matches other than Gentlemen v. Players is not, of course, unknown; indeed, previous to yesterday, it had been accomplished four times at Lord's—by E. Hinkly for Kent in 1848, by John Wisden for the South in 1850, by S. E. Butler for Oxford against Cambridge in 1871, and by Alfred Shaw for the M.C.C. in 1874. The lastoccasion in a first-Class match of a bowler taking all ten wickets was at Taunton six years ago, when Albert Trott enjoyed that distinction for Middlesex against Somerset.

AN ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Portuguese historians state that when the Portuguese first landed in Goa the ruler of the country was one Idal Khan or Idal Shah, but opinions differ as to whether he was a feudatory of the Kings of Vijayanagar or the King of Bijapur. Can any of your readers throw some light on this point?—Yours, &c.,

A PORTUGUESE.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRGPH C. C. VS. GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

The following game was played on the Marine Lines, Bombay, on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Government Telegraphs by 7 wickets and 6 runs.

At 7 p. m. when call of time the Telegraph had 4 runs to make to win, Mr. McCausland however very sportingly allowed a few minutes extra which enabled the Telegraph to pull off a victory.

Scores:—

GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

First Innings.

D Mistry c Edie b D'Silva	32
B Patel c Leslie b D'Silva	46
B Mistry b Taylor	4
N Limji c Moore b D'Silva	2
S Oodwadia c Lawrence b D'Silva	2
W R Sharp b D'Silva	9
G McCausland b Moore	19
P Chinoy c Leslie b Netscher	0
F Chandaru c Netscher b D'Silva	6
R Madon c and b Moore	4
C F Chandaru not out	0
Extras	18
Total	142

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

First Innings.

Netscher b B Mistry	10
Edie c Chandaru B Mistry	0
D'Silva not out	63
Moore c Mistry B. Limji	7
D'Souza not out	62
Leslie, Berry, Rozario, Taylor, Ryton, Lawrence } did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	148

SPORT AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JULY 29.

The rainfall at Nasik up-to-date is nearly 14 inches, and most of this has been rain which fell gently and entered the ground. There is every prospect of good crops if this weather lasts. The golf-links are at their best and are greatly appreciated by visitors from Bombay, who simply revel in the fresh air. There are, perhaps, fewer keen golfers among the residents than in past years, and there is more cricket being played at present.

I append below the scores of an interesting cricket match, which took place on the 28th, between the Deolali Staff College and the Nasik Team. Owing to a wet morning, the visitors were late in arriving, and play did not begin till 3 p.m. During the afternoon, Mrs. Moore was 'At Home' to the large number of residents and visitors who watched the play. From the scores, it will be seen, that the game was a draw, although it is only fair to the Deolali Team to give them the credit of being probable winners, had time allowed them to finish the game:—

DEOLALI STAFF COLLEGE.

Major Wigram, c Greenaway, b Mackay	10
Major Black, c Lazarus, b Mackay	35
Major Deas, c Thubron, b Thubron	20
Captain Hanbro, b Thubron	5
Captain Dundas, l-b-w, b Lazarus	7
Major Blore, not out	52
Captain Henderson, c Lazarus, b Mackay	4
Captain Bradshaw, l-b-w, b Lazarus	7
Captain Stewart, not out	8
Major Shea, b Lazarus	0
Captain Storr, did not bat.	
Byes	8
Leg bye	1
Total	157

NASIK.

Mr. C. B. Pooley, c Storr b Wigram	15
Mr. L. B. S. Thubron, c and b Deas	11
Mr. S. Framanbad Deas, c Dundas, b Deas	1
Mr. I. K. Williams, b Wigram	1
Mr. Lazarus, c Shea, b Blore	30
Major Ricketts, c Deas, b Blore	8
Mr. I. T. Scotson, b Stewart	2
Mr. L. S. Osmaston, not out	12
Mr. Comber, not out	0
Mr. S. M. Mackay, Mr. H. O.B. Showeridge } did not bat.	
Byes	5
	85

On Saturday, the 21st, Nasik was visited by a Football Team hailing from the North-West Frontier, all students of the Bannu High School travelling with Dr. Pennell. They played a match with the Mission Boys, and although of much finer physique, held their own with difficulty. The Bannu Team won the match by one goal to nil.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 30th and 31st, the Nasik Cricket Team is playing at Dhulia.

GOLF AT CALCUTTA.

The Office Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The Office Golf Competition, which has been taking place for the last two months, came to an end yesterday, when Messrs. J. Thomas and Company and the National Bank attempted to do the 18 holes under the individual average of 100 strokes.

They were unable to achieve their purpose, although they were the two favourite teams, and the handsome challenge bowl and cups go to Messrs. George Henderson and Company, who returned the score of 607, with Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company second with 611.

GOLF AT MADRAS.

The Guindy Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

The fourth qualifying round for the Guindy Cup, was played on Saturday at Guindy, under favourable conditions. The competition resulted in Mr. C. Morrison winning, Mr. D. Annan qualifying for the second stage. The play was chiefly noteworthy for the fine score of 55 returned by Mr. Morrison. This is the first score under 60 returned since the course had been altered and lengthened at the beginning of this month. It will probably remain the record, for some time. The competition in the last qualifying round for the second stage, in which eight players, who qualified in the last four months, play off by hole play under handicap for the Cup will be decided in the course of the next two months. The eight players left in to play for the Cup are:—Messrs. Annan, Bell, Scott, Bewes Bidie, Broon, Morrison, Peebles and Robinson.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Final Tie.

VICTORY FOR THE CHESHIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

The final in the Madras Hockey Tournament was played on Saturday evening, on the Madras Cricket Club ground between the 1st Manchesters and the 2nd Cheshires. The game consisted mostly of hard hitting and there was an almost entire lack of science. Of the two teams the Cheshires played better hockey. Owing to one of the latter's backs fouling within his own circle, the referee ordered a penalty "bully" during which the Cheshire back again fouled; so the referee awarded a penalty goal against the Cheshires. No other score was made during the match. After the matches Mr. Justice Boddam presented the Cup to Mr. Brown, the captain of the winning team.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

Barely have the semi-final matches of the I. F. A., competition been as exciting and as uncertain as those witnessed on Tuesday and Wednesday of the past week. Had any other but the Calcutta F. C. ground been chosen for these matches, it is safe to say they would never have come off on the advertised dates, says the *Englishman*, for torrential rain fell on both occasions thereby undoubtedly interfering with the scoring abilities of the respective teams. Calcutta met Caledonia on Tuesday and, after a hard tussle just managed to win out by a goal to nothing. This result might very easily have been reversed, for the Calcutta goal was in imminent danger on several occasions. It was not until the second half had been going for quite a time that Binning was able to rush in and score at close quarters from a centre which swept right across the Caledonia goal mouth. The "fastest pack of forwards in Calcutta" were as slow as snails on the wet slushy ground, and Ansell and McConnell had no difficulty in pulling them up. However there is no saying what might have happened had the enthusiasm of all the many Caledonia supporters been as insistent and as encouraging as that of the "gentleman in the sombrero." Wednesday evening was even wetter than Tuesday and the shower which came down during the half time interval in the Dalhousie H. L. I. match fairly put the ground under water. Dalhousie were on the defensive pretty well all through the game but their forward line was greatly weakened by the absence of Gibson. Stimson who took his place at left extreme was never happy and was painfully slow. The heavier the ground got the more the H. L. I. seemed to like it, and the closing stages of the game saw them put on three goals in quick succession mainly owing to the speed of Lieutenant Malcolm who was quite the fastest of the H.L.I. forward line. His inclusion in the team has done a lot to pull the men together, and one never sees any wild or gallery play now-a-days.

In confirming the suspension of Gibson, and Smith for periods of 12 and 6 months respectively, the I. F. A. have brought down upon their heads a chorus of condemnation—from one quarter only, and it is not hard to guess what quarter. But even the most bitter complainants of the treatment meted out to these two players as well as those who are beset with the conviction that the I. F. A. Council is nothing more than a set of chuckle-headed, one-eyed, belfry-batted idiots, would do well to think of what would have happened to Gibson and Smith had their little performance come off under the English F.A. supervision. If the I. F. A. were disbanded, as suggested in a contemporary by our old friends "Spectator" and "Fair Play" and a new ruling Council were formed entirely of "Spectators" and "Fair Plays," I expect the Mounted Police would promptly demand an increase of salary for service on the football grounds of Calcutta. I have a lively vision of "Fair Play" standing over his own club bar, holding forth to an admiring crowd of co-sympathetic listeners. This is the just the sort of thing that creates ill-feeling, and leads to a bad prevailing spirit amongst clubs. But unfortunately every club contains its "Fair Plays" and its "Spectators" by the dozen. The sensible man keeps his peace and thinks a lot.

BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

A special telegram to the *Asian*, dated, London, July 27th gives the following betting on the St. Leger:—

7 to 4 against	Ld. Derby's b f Keystone II, by Persimmon—Lock and Key,	Hon. G. Lambton.
4 to 1	"	Duke of Westminster's b c Troutbeck, by Ladas—Rydal Mount,
6 to 1	"	Mr. Hall-Walker's br c Black Arrow, by Count Schomberg—Black Cherry,
12 to 1	"	Mr. Bass' b c Saucy, by Diamond Jubilee—Dame Agneta,
16 to 1	"	Mr. C. S. Newton's b c Slave Trader, by St. Serf—Shady,
25 to 1	"	the rest.

W. T. Robinson.
G. Chaloner.
A. Taylor.
G. Blackwell.

Non-sporting sub-editors sometimes make a hash of racing telegrams and a New Zealand paper has just made a bid for everlasting fame. Better, it seems, wired out the first three in the Derby along with an account of the Church Association's protest against the Spanish match, whearupon the local *Star* published the following interesting item of news: "The Bishop of Derby and Messrs. Spearmint, Picton and Troutbreak of the Church Association, have written to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman protesting that the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Princess Ena's marriage was a most dangerous departure from constitutional usage."

A SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S ERROR.

A Purchase After Attachment.

IN the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of the petition of Mulchand Dagdu, a minor, who, by his guardian and mother, Ganga, a Marwari woman, asked for the setting aside of an order made by Mr. Krishnaji G. Kaptr, the Subordinate Judge, Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. R. H. Dessi, appeared for the petitioner. The Hon. Mr. Baji S. Khare, with Mr. G. B. Rale, appeared for the opponent, Govind Gopal Kulkarni. In the original suit, besides the above opponent, the other two opponents were: Punamchand Jagrupshett Marwadi, and Mahadu Hari.

The petition recited, among other things, that Punamchand had obtained a money-decree against Mahadu, and in execution of it, he attached the property of his judgmentdebtor. Petitioner was mortgagee of the same property since 13th February 1898; Punamchand attached it subsequently, without the knowledge of the petitioner. On 13th September, 1901, Mahadu sold the property to him; petitioner had also obtained possession of it through the Court. In execution of Punamchand's decree and attachment, the property was sold on 3rd May, 1904, and purchased by Govind. Petitioner applied to the Collector to set aside this sale under Section 310 A of the Civil Procedure Code, and tendered to that officer the necessary amount; but the Collector, having referred him to a Court of Law, applied to the Court at Pimpalgaon, deposited the required amount. The Court set aside the sale on 6th June, 1904. On the application of Govind, however, the Subordinate Judge, despite the petitioner's opposition, set aside the order of 6th June.

On this petition, a rule was granted by Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Batty, on 10th March, 1905. Last week, the consideration of the matter was resumed before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.

Their lordships said: This was an application under Section 622 of the Code. The only question was: Whether the Subordinate Judge had committed an error within the scope of the Section by holding that Section 310 A of the Code was not applicable to a purchaser, subsequent to attachment, and prior to sale under that attachment? Where there was a sale following on the attachment, a person answering to this description, was the person whose immovable property had been sold under the Chapter. In deciding otherwise, the Judge had failed to exercise the jurisdiction vested in him by law. The decision of the Judge, that the parties should determine the matters at issue between themselves was clearly erroneous, the rule was, therefore, made absolute; the case was sent back to the Subordinate Court for determination, in the light of these principles. Costs would follow the result of the Judge's decision.

GHARRIES AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your remarks on Bombay gharries and gharriwallas induce me to say something about the Bandra "victorias." We have no such trouble as that you describe. When we appear outside the Station, there is, figuratively speaking, a *rush* for the fare, but no amount of whipping or exhortation, will, as a rule, excite the horses into anything beyond a goat-like trot. This speed restriction acts as a blessing in disguise for there is no danger of anyone being run over and the risk of the gharri falling to pieces by vibration is reduced to a minimum. Bandra seem to be the damping ground for decrepit horses, worn-out gharries, and budding gharriwallas. Anyone who wishes to study the "points" of a horse and his innumerable ailments, need only travel as far as Bandra Station. Perhaps this is why so many horsey men live in the neighbourhood. The gharries, like the ruins of Bassein, are well worth a visit. They are quite as mouldy and nearly as antiquated. Only last week I travelled in one which stopped twice en route to Pali Hill; once for the driver to mend the trace with a boot lace, and again to let him dismount and retrieve the rubber tyre, which had (long ago) worked down to the level of the rim of the wheel and at last worked off altogether. I should be doing an injustice to the ingenuity of the driver if I omitted to add that he has since replaced the tyre and thoroughly repaired the trace. I must record the fact that these gharries and their horses are periodically 'inspected.' The nett result of this inspection is that on inspection days it is difficult to get any conveyance at one's bungalow in time to catch the fast train.

I do not for one moment suppose that this letter will disturb the destiny of our present stock of equipages at Bandra Station. It may however possibly induce some one to send a few decent ticca gharries there. I can assure him he will find no lack of patronage:—Yours, &c.,

P.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your interesting leader on Sir Charles Napier and Sind fame, you will no doubt be pleased to find room for the enclosed about his Karachi prophecy taken from the "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier, 1857." "Karachi, you will yet be the glory of the East. Would that I could come alive again to see you, Karachi, in your grandeur!"—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

BY THE WAY.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

FOR the third time since its origin seventy-five years ago, the British Association last year migrated from the Mother-country to hold its annual Congress in the Colonies. In 1884 and 1897 Canada was selected, and last year South Africa. To commemorate the Canadian visits the British Association instituted in McGill University, Montreal, a prize medal for work in applied science, and the pleasant time spent last August in the South African Colonies has now been similarly commemorated. The members of the British Association subscribed £859, which has been supplemented by the balance—some £500—remaining from the fund for entertaining their visitors raised by the Colonies. The interest of this capital sum is to be devoted to encouraging scientific research among South African students, and the South African Association for the Advancement of Science have undertaken to administer the fund and make an annual award of the medal, specially designed by Mr. F. Bowcher.

WHERE LADY HAMILTON LIVED.

A certain pathetic interest attaches to No. 11, Clarges-street, which is shortly to be sold, for this was the residence, from 1801 to 1805, of the hapless Lady Hamilton. Here it was that Nelson's brother heard that £120,000 had been voted to him by Parliament, and threw the famous codicil at her across the dinner-table, "with a coarse expression." But Clarges-street, which is named after a nephew of General Monk's wife, can boast of countless historic inhabitants. Among them are Mrs. Delany, Mitford, the historian, Edmund Kean, Kinnaird, the banker (at whose house Moore and Byron passed ambrosial nights), Charles James Fox, O'Connell, and Macaulay.

A JEWISH LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The library collected by the late Mr. F. D. Mocatta, who was a great book-lover, and the endowment fund raised by public subscription, is to be placed in the charge of University College on behalf of the Jewish Historical Society. For many years Mr. Mocatta spent large sums in the purchase of rare books, MSS., and curios illustrative of Hebraic history, his object being to furnish the nucleus of what is expected to become the finest institute of its kind in the world. Under his will he bequeathed the collection to the Jewish Historical Society, a body formed a few years ago.

JAPANESE IN KOREA.

It is a little difficult to arrive at exact figures of the Japanese population of Korea for the reason that there is always a certain percentage who neglect to register and are unnoticed in the congestion of the ports and in the country districts, but the British Consul there reckons the number to be little, if anything, under 80,000, and it has been estimated by Japanese sources as high as 100,000. The Customs estimate gives only 60,000 at the end of 1905; the arrivals of Japanese during 1905 exceeded the departures by over 32,000, and this would indicate only 28,000 in Korea at the end of 1904, and even if allowance is made for movements over the land frontiers the figures seem inadequate. The excess of Japanese arrivals over departures during the five years 1901 to 1905 was over 78,000 according to the Customs return.

OPENING FOR A STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. Consul Carew-Hunt, in his latest report to the Foreign Office on the trade of New Orleans, points out that there is a good opening there for a fast line of passenger steamers under the British flag to the United Kingdom during the summer months. The steamers at present carrying passengers direct to either London or Liverpool take from seventeen to twenty days in doing the voyage; besides, they have not the necessary accommodation for the large number of passengers who are seeking berths in the months of May, June, and July. Many who are now obliged to take the long railway journey of forty-eight hours to New York would gladly take ship at New Orleans if there were steamers capable of landing them in Europe in twelve or thirteen days.

"THE KEEPER OF THE NATION'S SECRETS."

Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, who retired a few months ago after having been for over eleven years Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, always declared that the essential qualifications for a young man entering upon a diplomatic career were "the ability to remember all he hears and the sense to keep it to himself." A standing joke among those intimate with the Under-Secretary was, according to the *Grand Magazine*, that he never answered the simplest remark without carefully turning it over in his mind and examining it in all its bearings. On one occasion, it was said, he met a well-known politician in the corridor of the Foreign Office, who called out genially, "A very fine day, Sir Thomas." "Is that so?" responded Sir Thomas, deeply meditating; "I will have inquiries made and let you know about it!" The King years ago dubbed Sir Thomas Sanderson "the Keeper of the Nation's Secrets."

NOT WANTAGE—BUT LONDON.

Apropos of surprise expressed the other day that people should persist in living in the town districts when perhaps for a penny a day extra they could get into a district where they could have a separate house and garden, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* recalls a story told him a good many years ago by a member of the Commission on the Housing of the Poor. His friend went to some of the inhabited districts of London, and on one occasion was brought to a cellar in which there was absolutely no light. "It was impossible to see anything, but he heard his voice, and asked if anyone were in the place. A woman answered him, and something in her tone made her questioner say, "You are not a Londoner; where do you come from?" The voice replied, "I come from Wantage." It was an awful contrast from Wantage, the clean little winds wept town high on the flank of the Berkshire Downs, to a totally dark cellar, foul and hopeless. The visitor offered his sympathy. The voice replied, "Well, you don't think I'd go back from London to *Wantage* do you?"

The sea-serpent now having disappeared, and the big gooseberry having failed to make its annual appearance, the tedium is broken by a curious fish story from Devonshire. Is is an authentic story, and concerns a certain voracious pike, a guileless trout, and a humble worm. A gentleman angling in the River Culme, so the story goes, found the sport very slow, so laying his rod on the bank he took a stroll. But on his return the rod had mysteriously vanished, and after looking about in all directions he saw it in mid-stream. With little difficulty it was recovered, but to the gentleman's astonishment he found that there was something rather heavy at the end of the line, and on winding it in his surprise can be better imagined than described when there came above the surface of the water a large pike weighing eleven pounds. But the most interesting part of the story is that inside the pike was found a trout weighing about a pound, which in turn has swallowed the worm.

THE BRIDGE PLAYER'S OMAR.

(Adapted for the Climate from "Harper's Bazar.")

Come, deal the Hands, and forth Score-sheets bring,
Bridge is the Rage, the Fashion, and the thing.
What though the House is left to kept itself?
What though the Cook and Boy are on the Wing?

Whether at Mid-day or at setting Sun,
Whether for Cents, for Prizes, or for Fun,
The Bridge fours grow more numerous, day by day,

The Books on Bridge keep selling, one by one.

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
A Morning Bridge, and heard great argument
About it, and about—but nevermore
Learned what Folks' Leads and Discards really meant.

The Moving Pencil writes, and, having writ,
There stands the Score—and no ex-using Wit,
No loud Post-Mortems, can its Figures change.
Your only Safety is to play to It.

Make! for the Dealer's Hand escapes the Light
And all its Weaknesses are hidden quite,
While Dummy, plunging upon one Strong Suit,
Within the Soup is quickly lost to Sight.

I sometimes think that never Shows so Red
Dummy, as when I've made it Clubs instead;
And the No-Trumpers that the Veteran wins
Are those at which the Novice shakes the Head.

Of Tens a Couple underneath the Bough,
An Ace, Knave, Nine, a lonely King, and thou
With all the other Court-Cards in the Pack—
Ah! such No-Trumps are Paradise enow!

The Three-Ace Hand men make No-Trumps upon
Finds Dummy with a Yarborough, two to one;
And when the Tens are all Finessed in Vain,
Like Snow upon the Desert, Hops is gone!

Some players had the Wrong Hand from, and some
Revoke, and others on the Table drum,
Yet will the wise How gladly stand them all,
And sigh to see the Bridgeless Future come.

Each noon a dozen Bridge Tarns brings, you say,
But where's the Sir Hiram Waist of yesterday?
And the next Full that strikes the Social World
May sweep both Game and Rubber quite away.

And ah! if Bridge should vanish!—when it goes,
How to amuse the Average Guest, who knows?
There lies the Problem that will rear its Head
When all the folding Card-Tables shall close!

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A "LADY HELP" DEFINED.

JUDGE Bacon cannot distinguish the subtle difference supposed to exist between a "lady help" who does all the work of the house and a "general servant," and with the uncompromising frankness which distinguishes him has said so. One of the most amusing paradoxes of the new movement on the part of educated women to adopt domestic service as a profession is that while on the one hand the trained gentlewoman insists on being called a housemaid, parlourmaid, cook, or nurse, as the case may be, and strongly objects to being treated as "one of the family," which may be socially inferior to her own, the untrained "lady help," who is too often more of a hindrance than a help, obtrudes her alleged gentility at every possible point, and protests that to bathe the baby or peel the potatoes in an emergency is "menial" work, and therefore beneath her dignity. But Judge Bacon, with sound common-sense, has decided that a lady help and a general servant are one and the same.

ADVICE OF A MISTRESS.

Apropos of the lady servant, "An Employer" offers some wise advice on this phase of the servant question in "Women's Employment," the monthly journal of the Women's Employment Bureau. "Why should not servants have a good time?" is the basis of this lady's appeal to other mistresses. "With many of us," she says, "it is how little wages will the servant accept? How much work can I get out of her for that little? How few evenings out will she consent to? How much will she undertake to do? How little leisure will she require? How many restrictions on her pleasure and liberty will she submit to? "How seldom," complains this model mistress, "do we hear even a good mistress say that she likes her servants to have a good time when they are young? Is not the s

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Fewer on Relief.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 21st July contain the following particulars :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was no rain in Saharanpur and Lucknow and the fall in other districts was generally not so heavy as in preceding weeks. More rain is needed in Allahabad and in several districts of the Agra and Benares Divisions. Sowings for the autumn harvest continue and weeding has commenced. The cane crop is flourishing. Fodder is sufficient and markets are well supplied. Cholera is still lingering in Almora and is reported to be increasing in the Rath and Kulpahar tahsils of the Hamirpur district. Cattle are healthy except in Sitapur, Pilibhit, and Kheri. Prices of food-grains have risen or show a tendency to rise in fourteen districts : they have fallen in Budaon and Jaunpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There was rain in all districts but more is urgently wanted in Muttra, Etawah, and Agra where the crops on high lying lands are being damaged and agricultural operations are retarded ; elsewhere prospects are favourable. Ploughing, sowings, and weeding continue. There is an ample supply of fodder and no cattle disease. The health of the people is generally good but cholera is reported to be increasing in the Rath and Kulpahar tahsils of the Hamirpur district. The numbers on gratuitous relief have risen owing to removal of dependants on works their homes. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to rise in Cawnpore, Jalaun Muttra, and Etawah. The numbers on relief are :—Allahabad Division—workers 15,000, on gratuitous relief 62,000 ; Agra Division—workers *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000 ; total 86,000.

PUNJAB.

All districts except Lyallpur and Multan received some rain during the week. The rainfall was however in considerable defect in the greater part of the Province and the falls were unevenly distributed. The prices of food grains are practically unchanged from last week and are generally above the normal rates. Harvesting of tobacco ; weeding of cotton and sugarcane ; and sowing of autumn crops wherever there is sufficient moisture are in progress. The condition of the standing crops is good but there is a general demand for more rain. Locusts appeared in Rohtak, but did no damage ; cotton in parts of some of the interior districts of the Province has been injured to some extent by a grass-hopper which is reported to have also caused damage to indigo, great-millet and bulrush millet in Multan and to the two latter crops in Shahpur. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient in all districts : in Gurgaon dry fodder is scarce. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Rohtak—on works 3,700, on gratuitous relief, 5,749 ; total 9,449. The slight increase in the numbers on relief is due to the holding off of the rains and to the flow of westerly winds which have dried up a good deal of the moisture. Distress is decreasing. People are generally resorting to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good. Relief measures are sufficient. The public health is good.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain averaging from 2 to 3·89 cents fell all over the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is needed in all districts. Autumn crops are being sown : the condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Harvest prospects and outturn of crops are fair. Canal water is sufficient. Floods have occurred in Kurram and Tochi. The Kilapani supply is normal ; there is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in a few villages of the Bannu tahsil. Stock of food grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 14½ to 18½ ; gram 15 9-16 to 19 ; maize 15 to 20 ; and *bajra* 13 to 13½ seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall—between 50 cents and 3 inches are reported from Sirohi, Mewar, Bundi, Kotah, Jhalawar. Western Jaipur and parts of Bikaner and Marwar ; lighter falls in Shahpura, Kishangarh, Karauli, Dholpur, and Ajmer-Merwara ; slight rain in Alwar and Bharatpur ; no rain in Jaisalmer. More rain is needed in Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, and Dholpur, where ploughing and sowing are retarded and there is anxiety for the standing crops. Elsewhere agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. Some damage from excessive rain is reported from Mewar and from locusts in Karauli. The condition of cattle is improving as pasturage is now available. Prices have risen in Marwar, Kotah, Alwar, Dholpur, and Ajmer-Merwara and have fallen slightly in Sirohi, Mewar, and Karauli.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Ajmer—on works 1,227, on gratuitous relief 1,011, total 2,238 ; Merwara—on works 10,355, on gratuitous relief 3991, total 14,346. Native States :—Marwar—on works 984, on gratuitous relief 1,047, total 2,031 ; Mewar—on works 986, on gratuitous relief 83, total 1,069 ; Shahpura—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 36, total 36 ; Tonk—on works 1,319, on gratuitous relief 710, total 2,029 ; Jaipur—on works 9,788, on gratuitous relief *nil*, total 9,788; Kishangarh—on works 773, on gratuitous relief 2,694, total 3,467; Alwar—on works 67, on gratuitous relief 1,426, total 1,493 ; Eastern States—on works 5,591, on gratuitous relief 2,756 total 8,347 ; total Native States 28,260. Prices vary between 12 seers per rupee in Karauli and 14½ seers in Alwar. Cholera is reported from Tonk, Karauli, Bharatpur, and Dholpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall was general. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. The standing crops are fair to good Agricultural stock is fair in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopal and Baghelkhand. Pasturage is good in Gwalior and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore, and Baghelkhand ; and are rising in Bundelkhand.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Famine conditions have now practically disappeared. The numbers on relief are :—Gwalior—on works 7,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 10,000 ; in Bundelkhand States and Jagirs—on works 6,500, on gratuitous relief 3,500, total 10,000 ; grand total 20,000.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Good rain again fell during the week throughout the Provinces and the amounts received in some districts were fairly heavy ; Chhindwara received 15 inches, Balaghat and Akola each 12 inches, Hoshangabad 11 inches, Seoni, Nimar, Betul and Buldana each 10 inches ; elsewhere the rainfall ranged from 9½ inches in Chanda to 1½ inches in Jubulpore where sufficient rain had already been received in all parts of the district. Germination is good everywhere. Sowings of autumn crops will be shortly completed in almost all districts. Sowing and weeding operations have been impeded by continuous rain in a few districts. In Bhandara several tanks have burst and crops have to some extent been damaged by excessive rain In parts of Seoni, Balaghat, Wardha, and Akola. In Balaghat the system of sowing germinated seed has been more extensively used than usual owing to heavy rain and lack of labourers, but prospects are very good in Baihar tahsil where the rain has been less heavy. Transplantation of rice has commenced in Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, and Balaghat and thinning continues in Chhattisgarh and Bilaspur. Prices have fallen owing to favourable prospects and the condition of the labouring classes continues satisfactory. Prices have risen in the Buldana district and fluctuate slightly elsewhere. The prices of food grains are still equal to or about the warning rates in nearly all districts and continues at scarcity level in the Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur districts.

BARODA,

For week ending 14th July 1906. The numbers on relief are :—on works 1,923, on gratuitous relief 148, total 2,071.

The Bombay report has already been published.

The number on relief was 246,793, a decrease of 19,841.

RUBBER SPECULATION IN JOHORE.

A Difficulty About Labour.

IN spite of what detractors may say, says the *Malay Mail* residence under the British flag has its advantages in many more ways than one, and, if what we hear be true, this fact is making itself somewhat painfully apparent to those who have passed over into the confines of our southern neighbour, Johore. Our readers are by this time perfectly aware that the great rubber boom has not left that State untouched, a large amount of land has been taken up, and all that is now needed is development as speedily as possible. But for this the main requisite is labour, and it is just this that we understand does not seem likely to be forthcoming, for it is said that both the Government of the Netherlands Indies and that of India are shewing no inclination to allow their subjects to pass over to territory which is not under British control. If this be true—and we have no reason yet to doubt it—then planters in Johore will be faced by a difficulty which will cause them a vast amount of trouble, but which ought to have been foreseen. There is, of course, a sovereign remedy, and one which the situation above depicted may assist in bringing about should it arise, and that is the passing of the State under British control. There are powerful interests at the back of Johore's prospective rubber industry, and it is not unreasonable to surmise that they will be on the side of amalgamation. We further hear that Englishmen will be well advised to look carefully into the question of labour supply before investing in property in Sumatra. The land is offered on tempting terms, but no harm will be done by not taking a leap in the dark.

POINTS OF VIEW.

It is Churchmen, and Churchmen only, who disturb the peace of the church.—*Guardian.*

There seems to be an idea in some quarter that you ought not to be a suffragette unless you are young and skittish.—*Saturday Review.*

The English Press is rapidly developing a forty-hysteric power, comparable to our own, and the rest may come any day.—*Nation* (New York).

Whoever expects the women of England to take themselves seriously should begin by taking them a little more seriously himself.—*Review of Reviews.*

Praise only hurts weak and vain men and women, makes them weaker and vainer. Strong, straight characters are unaffected by it.—*Saturday Review.*

Patriotism demands above all things seriousness, and its one enemy is frivolity. It may be found in the crank, but it is impossible for the flaneur.—*Spectator.*

The history of British relations with South Africa is one long series of mistakes, of buried reputations, and broken hearts.—Archibald R. Colquhoun in the *Outlook* (New York).

No man actively enjoys his ideal holiday ; it is the one he is saving up for himself, the one he is always going to have the next time.—A. St. John Adcock, in the *Manchester Dispatch.*

More than 100 books dealing with the San Francisco disaster are now on the presses. The horrors of the earthquake will be much more widespread than was at first supposed.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

On his seventieth birthday England wishes all good things personally to the stout fighter who has filled three decades with his breathless activities. But the gospel he now preaches is one it will not have at any price.—*Christian World.*

The decay of restraint is a prominent feature of the time in England . . especially amongst woman. The English girl is subject to comparatively few restraints at home, and therefore considers those that are imposed upon her to be peculiarly tiresome.—"Marmaduke," in *Truth.*

Why is Mr. Chamberlain the adored of his neighbours? I have no doubt that the main reason is to be found in his unquenchable, irrepressible, indomitable vitality. When vitality is seen personified in full play, meeting all emergencies, rallying after every blow, and rising to every occasion, it is, as has been well said, wherever it is seen, the idol of mankind.—"Claudius Clear," in the *British Weekly.*

New York unhappily still lies under the stigma of provinciality, is still obliged to take the social cue from London and Paris. To inspire the proper admiration and envy, the thousand-dollar gown must still be Parisian, the success which really counts made in London. That is a hardship which compels ambitious American hostesses to emigrate.—John A. Steuart in *The Wages of Pleasure.*

To penalise the cutting down of a single tree for the next thirty years or so ; to forbid the erection of any building, unless upon ground that has been already used for that purpose, would be to enact laws so wise, so good, so excellent that we fear no Parliament would ever be found to pass them ; to see that only ill-built and insanitary houses were pulled down, a method so sensible that no authorities would countenance it.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Woman lost her Eden in the East, and found it again in the West. In the United States, as is right and proper, she is the apex of creation, the top knot, the jewelled divinity that sits aloft directing the affairs of men. Her sway is absolute. The President rules the American people ; his wife, sometimes his daughter, rules the President. Thus is the sovereignty of woman perfected and established. Hers is the hand on the steering gear. Her men-folk make the money ; she says how it shall be spent.—John A. Steuart, in *The Wages of Pleasure.*

SINGAPORE SARDINES.

THE East has its own tinned good scandals to engross it without looking to the Far West. The *Straits Times* asks who manufactures sardines out here, tins them, and then exports them to the port of London ? Who imports tinned sardines into Singapore and then exports them to the port of London ? These questions, to which an immediate answer is requested, are not put to the public in playfulness, or in wantonness, or in mere idle curiosity. No, they are asked in all seriousness and earnestness, for a slur has been cast upon the whole of the export trade of Singapore and it is most desirable that that slur should be definitely fixed and its general term removed. It would appear that on the 21st of June, at a meeting at the Guildhall, of the Corporation of the City of London, Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the sanitary committee, stated that there had been a conference between the medical officers of health for the city and the port of London and certain officials of the board of trade on the subject of the importation of foreign food, and various recommendations had been agreed upon. With regard to tinned foods, analyses and experiments were being made, and the committee hoped to be able to report on the whole matter very shortly. Mr. Stapley, chairman of the port sanitary committee, in moving the adoption of their monthly report, alluded to the recent importation of nearly 5,000 tins of sardines from Singapore, and said the officers of the port became suspicious owing to the round-about way in which the tins were sent to Britain. It was difficult to inspect tinned foods on board ship, but, although the consignees at first resisted the seizure, they at length gave way, when it was established that the sardines were unfit for food. But for their accidental discovery there was no doubt these sardines would have found their way to consumption as food. He suggested that a communication be sent to the Local Government Board stating that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it was desirable that tinned articles should be subjected to a proper system of inspection before exportation from foreign countries, and accompanied by satisfactory evidence of such inspection, and that the Local Government Board should be asked to make representations on the subject to the foreign Governments concerned, and that if it were found impossible to ensure such tinned food being subjected to a similar standard of inspection as prevailed in this country, the importation should be absolutely prohibited. Major Humphery considered that a mere assurance of inspection before importation was worthless, after the recent American disclosures. The report of the port sanitary committee was carried. Here then we have the details of a dreadful state of things. On the one hand, Government and Municipal officials are working day and night in combating disease ; and on the other hand, some firm or firms in Singapore are dealing in rotten tinned sardines, some of which have reached London. How many have been retailed among the public in Singapore, may be left to conjecture. Perhaps the Chamber of Commerce will take the matter up ; it is important enough for them to thresh it out and discover the offending parties. The port officials in London know who they are ; why should not the public in Singapore also know who exports rotten tinned sardines from this port, and, presumably, retails them in Singapore.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The following is the fourteenth annual report which will to submitted to the shareholders in August :—

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting their fourteenth annual report on the working of the Company, with Statements of Accounts made up to the 31st May 1906.

New assurances were effected during the course of the year to the extent of Rs. 1,49,545, the annual premium on which amounts to Rs. 6,519-3-0. The total of the current policies now stands at Rs. 16,05,782 and the premiums thereon amount to Rs. 60,292-13-5 per annum.

The expenditure during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 5,922-5-8, was satisfactorily low.

The following claims arose during the year :—One death at age 45 years—claim Rs. 696-7-4 ; one death at age 44 years—claim Rs. 4,686 ; one death at age 42 years—claim Rs. 5,725 ; one death at age 32 years—claim Rs. 1,375-7-9 ; one endowment matured at age 42 years—claim Rs. 1,042-8 ;—total Rs. 13,525-7-1.

Of the above claims, the one amounting to Rs. 4,686 was due to plague.

After providing for these claims, the Trust Fund stands at Rs. 3,92,673-6-6 against Rs. 3,42,173-5-11 at the end of the previous year.

With the sum brought forward from the previous year, the amount at credit of Profit and Loss shows a balance of Rs. 10,712-0-7. The Directors propose to dispose of the amount as under :—Rs. 6,300 to be paid in dividends to the shareholders at the rate of nine per cent., on the paid up Capital, free of Income-tax, Rs. 2,000 to be transferred to the Shareholders' Dividend Reserve Fund, and Rs. 1,000 to Investment Fluctuation Account, and the balance after deducting the remuneration to be sanctioned by this meeting for the Company's Bombay Agent, Mr. D. S. DeSouza, and the Secretary, to be carried to next year.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, all the Directors, including Mr. P. L. F. De Sousa, the Policy-holders' Director, retire from office. They are, however, eligible for re-election.

Mr. Wm. De Cruz, the Policy Holders' Auditor and Mr. S. H. Brooks, the Shareholders' Auditor, both retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

OF the twelve new coastal torpedo-boat destroyers for the Royal Navy, the Gadfly, built by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co., of Chiswick, has under gone her trials the first of these vessels to do so. The other coastal destroyers of this type are the Cricket, Dragon, Fly, Firefly, Glowworm, Gnat, Grasshopper, Green Fly, Mayfly, Moth, Sandfly, and Spider, and the two former have already been launched. The Gadfly has a displacement of 220 tons, and the contract speed was 26 knots. The preliminary contractors' trials on the measured mile at the Maplin had very satifactory results, for, although the weather was unfavourable, wind and sea being very high, in the middle of the eight hours official trial a speed of 26·05 knots was obtained, and this, in spite of the fact that the load on board the ship was greater than the ship will carry under ordinary conditions. The Gadfly is fitted with Parson's turbines and oil fuel apparatus, and considerable interest, therefore, attaches to her trials. One of the most important lessons of the manœuvres is connected with the use of oil fuel and the advantage possessed by vessels fitted to burn it. The Gadfly will be able to keep her speed and have a long range of action, seeing that oil fuel takes up a great deal less room than coal, thus obviating the necessity for repeated trips into port to refill the ship's bunkers. It is worthy of remark that in the matter of turbines also the British Admiralty has led the way, especially as the Germans appear to have now proved the value of this system of propulsion in the t. b. d. S 125.

The inquest on the body of George Malcolmson, the man who was killed in the Essex by the explosion of a gun during the manœuvres, was held at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, on Wednesday. W. H. H. Salter, a seaman, who was one of the gun's crew in the starboard upper deck foremost casemate, where the explosion occurred, was the first witness, and he said that the Essex, which was one of the Blue fleet, was engaged in stopping a merchant vessel off Cape Arosa on June 27. Lieut. Haly was in common of the gun, and there were altogether tenmen in the casemate. One 6 in. blank cartridge had been fired, and Malcolmson then received the second cartridge, standing with it about three feet to the rear of the breech, which No. 2 of the gun's crew was engaged in sponging before the entry of the second cartridge. But as the vessel was steaming ahead a back fire " was created, causing the cartridge in Malcolmson's hand to explode, killing him on the spot, and injuring several others. The firing was being conducted quietly, without undue haste or excitement. There was nothing wrong with the gun, and had Malcolmson been in his proper place at the left rear of the gun, the cartridge would not have exploded. Malcolmson was, it appears from the evidence, too eager, and one witness said that had he seen him when he was, he would have pushed him away. Lieut. Haly agreed with Salter, and said that he did not notice Malcolmson. One of the jurymen said that some one in authority should have seen that Malcolmson was in his alloted position, but the witness stated that half-a-dozen officers could not have seen that every man was in his right place in the circumstances. The coroner in summing up remarked that it was obviously over-eagerness on the part of the dead man to do his duty smartly that had made him get where he should not have been and the jury returned a verdict of " Accidental death.'

An article in the Engineer by Mr. Simon Lake on "Submarine *versus* Submersible Boats," deserves attention. Mr. Lake, who is well-known as an inventor in this connection, defines the difference between the terms submarine and submersible. He says, "the earlier type of the French boat were of the diving or plunging class, while the Narval, built in 1899, was the first of their boats primarily designed to submerge or to be submerged bodily by the downpull of hydro-planes rather then to plunge or dive by the head, as is common in the diving type. It is by these distinctions that He the most important differences among the present types of underwater boats." He goes on to point out that England and the United States have so far tried only one type, that of the diving order, and he asserts that it is the diving submarine that has met with so many accidents during the past few years. After a description of the submersible class—which he suggests should be substituted for boats of the diving type—he states that the following advantages have been demonstrated to belong to that type :—" Safety in submerged control. Facility in handling, that calls for no special training or rare dexterity on the part of a single member of the crew. Easy maintenance of a uniform depth on an even keel in waters of variable depths, thus making it safe and practicable to operate either in deep or shallow waters. The removal of restraint to free movement on the part of the crew in the very fullest discharge of their duties. By preserving an even keel, ensuring the effective operating of the observing instrument the moment it appears above the surface, and thus affording that measure of safety and efficiency following in the train of rapid observation of the entire horizon. The ability to discharge torpedoes with the vessel always on an even keel, thus ensuring the maximum probability of making a successful target."

It is as was expected. The committee on the subject of a National Army has got to work, and its members are so many and have such a variety of views on the subjects brought before them that they are, as we are told, "literally tumbling over one another in their desire to get first say." This may to some extent be an exaggeration, but there is no doubt that much better progress would have been made, and an infinitely better result obtained if the committee had been half or even a quarter its present size. Some who know what committees are, who have sat on them and recognise their faults, would have formed the body now existing on entirely different lines. As matters stand, it is doubtful whether in the end Mr. Haldane may find himself materially helped by the deliberations of those over whom Lord Esher presides. We will not be so ungenerous as to suggest that this is what was expected, but there is unquestionably some reason for the suspicion that the committee was appointed to give the head of the War Office breathing time. We should be glad, indeed, if the result of the committee's discussion of the matters submitted for its consideration were to be the handing in of a practical scheme by which all branches of the Auxiliary Forces would be welded into some sort of "harmonious whole," which would end once and for all those antagonisms which have so long existed between the several branches of the home Army, as we may call it. We confess, however, that we were not from the first very hopeful, and the information which reaches us from a source on which we can thoroughly rely causes us to be less hopeful than ever as to the future. When members of a committee go about complaining of the many impossibles they have to encounter, they render it impossible for the public to take the labours upon which they are engaged as seriously as they might do in different circumstances.

Sir Ian Hamilton and his staff in the Southern Command are busily at work making all the necessary arrangements for the cavalry manœuvres which it is proposed to hold on Salisbury Plain at the end of August and beginning of September. It is intended that these operations shall be as practical as possible, and with this object the utmost is being done to provide all the elbow-room required. Sir Ian Hamilton will himself take charge of the operations, and the two forces will be commanded respectively by Major-General Scobell and Brigadier-General Allenby. The units to be employed will be the King's Dragoon Guards, 5th Lancers, 7th Hussars, 6th Hussars, 16th Lancers and 21st Lancers, with R.H.A. and mounted infantry. It is to be hoped that there may be an attempt this year to overcome the difficulty which militated against the success of the similar manœuvres held last autumn in Berkshire. On that occasion it was complained from more than one quarter that the horses were too young for the work they were put to when brought into the field. There was an endeavour to represent this idea as erroneous and uncalled for, but not long after the troops had returned to quarters Lord Methuen, as G.O.C. Eastern District, had occasion to bring to the notice of cavalry commanding officers under him that the practice of putting into the ranks young horses was far too prevalent. His lordship condemned the proceeding as extravagant and wrong. This went to show that the previous references to the irregularity had not been unnecessary, but were actually called for by failure of system. It would be unfair, of course, to blame commanding officers. They have to do the best they can with the animals at their disposal, and would gladly, it is reasonable to suppose, have well-seasoned horses if they were procurable. Not being in position to get what they want, they are obliged to put up with what they can get. But after the attention which has been drawn to the matter it might be well for the Army Council to give a few minutes thought to the subject in good time and as certain whether there has been any improvement in conditions since last season. We can quite understand that horses generally in the cavalry are a bit younger than they should be. Many regiments have only returned from South Africa two years or so. They had to be entirely remounted on their arrival home, and this had its effect on their fitness for the heavy work of the last manœuvres. A year has passed since then, and the extra twelve months may make all the difference. We think it well, however, to allude to last year's criticism, not in a carping spirit, but in order to remind those in authority of what then happened. If the manœuvres on Salisbury Plain were made a horse mastering experiment, the time and money expended on them would not be wasted. It is when troops are in the open for operations of the kind that the importance of horsemastership can best be impressed on them.

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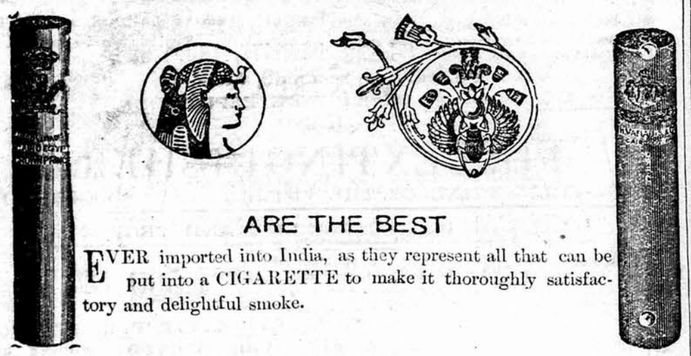

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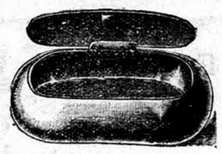

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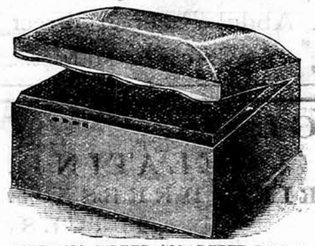

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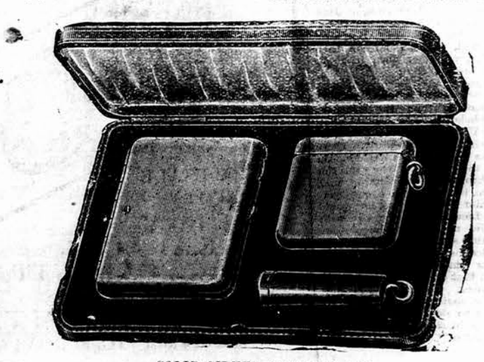

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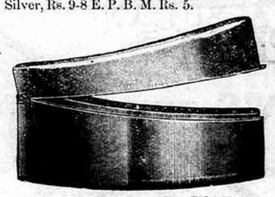

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